THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,209—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
10th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7902	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7388	....	....
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8053	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
4th March	MALWA	10863	....	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
1st April	MARMORA	10809	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7388	....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	....
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7902	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 12-30 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 637	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
S. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
S. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
S. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
			1911
S. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
S. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
S. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
S. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
S. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
S. A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
S. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
S. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
S. City of Karachi	* 8400	April 11	...
S. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
S. B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
S. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
S. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
S. A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
S. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
S. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
S. City of Paris	11000	.....	" 19
S. City of Glasgow	9400	.....	August 1
S. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 12
S. A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	" 24
S. City of Calcutta	11090	.....	Sept. 5
S. City of Manchester	8900	.....	" 12
S. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
S. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
S. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
S. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
S. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
S. A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
S. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	9th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	12th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 8th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 12th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 17th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rehafat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,365	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rehafat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th December.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Coboi	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 625 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
			1910.
b Markgraf	3,689	Ihle	23rd Dec.
			1911.
a Sultan	2,884	Jansen	3rd Jan.
a Praesident	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,689	Ihle	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other Goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagger.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Shamnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security,

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	$1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—11-30 A.M, to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

XMAS-AT-HOME.
NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.

LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.

MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION NOVELTIES
IN
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE
FOR
CHRISTMAS. 10th December.
FOR
NEW YEAR. 17th December.

We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK,
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often in few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) just preceding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS, (Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do. (Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do: (Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a dise of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

AGENTS FOR INDIA—FREARSONS, SONS & CO., LTD. SURAT AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "PRAGA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "MARQ BACQUEHAM" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. F. shed.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant. No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COY., LD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CREW PROVISIONS, from 1st January to 31st December, 1911, and should be delivered at the Office of the Company, not later than 3 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th Inst. A deposit of Rs. 5,000 will have to be made by the party whose Tender is accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

For List of Provisions, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

Bombay, 5th December, 1910.
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LALA DEWDA, late of Marwad, a Merchant, Marwadi Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BHAGWAN HEERA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jamlee Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, nephew of the deceased, on behalf of HANSA LALA, the minor son of the deceased...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the First year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. E. MALBARI,
The 29th day of November, 1910.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MADRAS RACES WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST, 1910.

NOTICE TO JOCKEYS.

JOCKEYS CONTEMPLATING coming to the above Meeting are informed that there is likely to be plenty of Riding obtainable.

A. H. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Races.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Works of Old Arts and Curios.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1910, offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a valuable collection of old and modern Chinese works of art and curios, consisting of white and green engraved jade figures, vases, cups, wine-cups, engraved and pierced jade, square seal cubes, miniature screens, costly jasper vases, old and rare agate snuff bottles, crystal and porcelain snuff bottles, crystal painted and coral snuff bottles, animal and floral designs carved out of solid jade pieces, jasper curios, besides a small collection of old China, consisting of white and blue vases, flower pots, black coloured and enamelled vases, sang-de-boeuf vases, blanc-de-chine figures, including a pair of brilliant black vases, decorated with eight figures, double ring mark (old and rare), black five clawed dragon, bull shape jars and a pair of five coloured vases. Also an old Rhinoceros hide shield and a very old and rare jade mortar and pestle, boat shape 5 inch long.

On view to sale from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Attention of collectors of old arts is specially drawn to this sale, as very seldom such a collection is offered for public sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS'
GREAT
CIRCUS
SITUATED
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
5,000 People visited the Mammoth Circus Tent, on Saturday.

BY URGENT AND GENERAL REQUEST
ONE MORE WEEK,
ONE WEEK LONGER.

The vast amount of valuable prizes already distributed by this popular circus company is now the talk of Bombay.

MORE LAVISH THAN EVER THIS WEEK,
MORE EXPENSIVE, MORE EXCITEMENT
THE MOST HANDSOME XMAS PRESENTS
will be distributed during the ENSUING WEEK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1910.
A GREAT WRESTLING MATCH
will take place between the wonderful
DENNIS
AND
Professor FELIX,
for a Handsome Purse and Side Bet Catch as Catch Can.

New Items, New Acts,
New-Horse Turns,
New Clowning,
New Sensations,

And New and Novel Acts
THE GREAT AMERICAN PUSH BALL GAME
will be put on only for
Soldiers and Sailors, which caused so much excitement, and during the past week
BOXING MATCHES,
WRESTLING MATCHES
AND
A GRAND WRESTLING MATCH ON HORSEBACK
will take place during the last remaining week for valuable prizes.

GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 4 P. M.
3 GOLD WATCHES given away Free.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Trams to all parts of Bombay after performances.
Booking and Plans at SOUNDY & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
9TH AND 10TH DECEMBER.
The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN
Will produce
Miss HOOK of Holland.
CAST.

Miss PALIN,	Mr. ALLEN,
Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
Mrs. ROSE,	Mr. FANSHAWE,
Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
Mrs. BINNING,	Capt. DAVIS.

CHORUS of about 30.
SPECIAL DRESSES and SCENERY.
By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
(Under the direction of Mr. BEHR).
Booking Office at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
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OUR GREAT COMEDIAN,
FOOLSHEAD—POLICEMAN.
Another Great Comic. All Bombay has visited the Theatre this last week, and roared at this Prince of Fools. This week's Picture is a rare treat.
"THE POWER OF THE PRESS."
A Magnificent and powerful Dramatic Vitagraph film which has a thrilling plot laid in a Western Frontier Town of America. It has been a wonderful success in England.
ALSO
Our usual Programme of comic and pathetic films.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT,
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
A Grand Film of the
BEERNESE ALPS MILK COMPANY,
STALDEN, SWITZERLAND.
Come and see the famous
"BEAR BRAND"
OF
STERILIZED MILK,
The ONLY STERILIZED SWISS MILK IMPORTED TO INDIA.
All the workings of the magnificent dairy will be shown from the Milking of the Cows, the Sterilising of the Milk, to the packing of the cases to all parts of the World.

SKATING RINK
TO-DAY,
TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
DAILY SESIONS AS USUAL,
At 9-30 EVENING.
GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
PRIZES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR
LADIES.
1st For the Most Effective Dress.
2nd For the best Advertisement Costume.
3rd For Least Expensive but Effective Dress.
4th For the most Original Costume.
5th For the best Dressed Girl under 14 years of age.
GENTLEMEN.
1st For the Most Original Costume.
2nd For the Most Grotesque Costume.
3rd For the Cheapest Effective Dress.
4th For the best Dressed boy under 14 years of age; and 9 Consolation Prizes.
The PRIZES on view at the RINK.
See Prospectus of Rules.
Take Tickets early to avoid crush at the doors.
Admission including use of Skates Rupees Two.
Special Reserved Front Seats at Rs. 3.
Season, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissible on this occasion.
Special Tickets for the Carnival can be had at SOUNDAY and Co. and at the Rink.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" only's amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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Party Cakes for the Children are best when made at home. You can be certain then that the ingredients are all wholesome and clean.

To ensure best results, however—use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

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—the *sure* raising powder. It makes cakes so nice, light and digestible that children can eat them with safety.

Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes in every tin for cakes particularly suited for children.

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XXX WHISKY
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Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Gray Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
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scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MERCHANT or Firm TO SELL our BISCUITS, as Sole Agents for Bombay. Our Biscuits are made under the supervision of an Experienced European Baker and are in no way inferior to Imported ones. They have been awarded 6 Gold and 4 Silver Medals, including one Gold Medal from the Bombay Industrial Exhibition of 1905. For terms apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Hindu Biscuit Co., Ld.,
(Rambagh Road), Delhi.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
for Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOWLOON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPOR (Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON;	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 900,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nawera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 1 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.
For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, December 5.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	... ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	... ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4 3-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	... ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s "	... ...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	...	1s. 4 1-32d. 15 Jan
" 6 m/s Ready	... ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s "	... ...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s "	... ...	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	... ...	135 3-4
" Shanghai	... ...	183 1-2
" Japan	... ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The marked opened at 94 11-16 and owing to better advices from Calcutta gradually improved to Rs. 95.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London and New York was unchanged.

Business in silver in the local market was done at Rs. 73-8. Although London rates were unchanged, private cables advised tellers which had a depressing effect on the market and the rate dropped to Rs. 73-5. About 30 to 40 slabs changed hands. The Gold market was flat, local and upcountry was very meagre and the rate dropped by 3 pies. Rates for Sovereigns remain unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirchi	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	0
English Gold	23	14	0
Native Bullion	23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	2	0
117 Penny Ready	73	3	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	5	0
Second do	73	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Dull. London quotation was 6. Local rate declined by three to four annas on account of sellers.

Rapeseed.—Quiet. London rates unchanged. Local rates decined by one anna.

Wheat.—Firm. London rates unchanged. Demand slack and rate declined half an anna.

Castorseed, Cottonseed and Groundnut.—Quiet but firm. Demand moderate, no change to report.

Mowrasseed, Poppyseed and Gingellyseed.—Weak. Demand poor.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	6	0
Linseed, Small ...	" 12	2	0
Linseed, Brown ...	" 12	9	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi ...	" 6	7	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	" 6	6	0
Yellow do. ...	" 7	5	0
Do. Gujrat ...	" 7	13	0
Brown Katni ...	" 6	12	0
Poppyseed ...	" 9	14	0
Castorseed ...	" 40	8 to 41	8
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	" 31 to 33		
Hard Red ...	" 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 54 to 55		
Bai Khandesh ...	" 75 to 90		
Mowrasseed ...	" 7 4	0	
Groundnuts ...	" 48 to 50		
Cottonseed ...	" 26 to 27		
Maize ...	" 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow ...	" 36 to 38		
Khandwa ...	" 44 to 43		
Bajaro ...	" 28 to 28		
Joowar ...	" 16 to 19		
Gram ...	" 21 to 24		
Minbara ...	" 53 to 54		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	" 48 to 49		
Brown Meggi ...	" 48 to 49		
Kabra ...	" 51 to 53		
Black Kutni ...	" 44 to 45		
Myrabollams ...	" 17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Seed, into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd December, 1910 :—

Wheat	18,969	cwts
Linseed	2,610	"
Rapeseed	1,041	"
Gingellyseed	25,352	"
Poppyseed	10	"
Groundnuts... ...	3,476	"
Castorseed	1 944	"
Rice	3,823	"
	1,698	"
	39 904	"
Myrabollams		
Cottonseed	156	"
Mowrasseed	2,824	"
Gram	1,521	"
Joowar	193	"
Maize		

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,562 1-2
India	64
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

David	370
Mancekji Petit	2,740
Kohinoor	620
New Great Eastern	162 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480

COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 points down and New York was 5 down futures were 8 and 9 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was easier and the rate dropped by Re 1 to Rs. 2. The opener advised 6 to 7 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was weak, and there being sellers the rate declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 344 1-2, but at the close it declined to Rs. 340 1-2.

200	Bussan K and Co	347	Elichpur
100	Do	335	Khandesh
200	Do	343	Chandur
300	Colaba Land Mill	280-85	Bengal
100	Jubilee Mill	338	Jalna
300	Indo-China Mill	275-92	Bengal
100	Elphinstone	324	Khandesh
300	W Webb and Sons	20-10,20-8	Bengal
100	Do	340	Amraoti
100	Jiwraj mill	335	Bagulkot
100	Do	321	Khandesh

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	294
" F Good	...	291
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	311
" F Good	...	298
Sind Punjab Fine	...	310
" F Good	...	297
Khandesh Fine	...	325
" F Good	...	315
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	329
" F Good	...	329
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	334
" F Good	...	324
Amraoti Fine	...	334
" F Good	...	324
Vootmal Fine	...	343
" F Good	...	333
Nagpore Fine	...	345
" F Good	...	335
Wardha Hingunghat Fine	...	347
" F Good	...	337
Mothia Fine	...	325
" F Good	...	315
Broach Gin Fine	...	364
" F Good	...	356
Broach Gin Good	...	344
Sawginned Good	...	350 May
Comptah Gin	...	334
Western H. G	...	334
Do M G	...	340

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd December, 1910 :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,832 "
Central India	89 "
Barsi and Nagur	270 "
Berar	6,910 "
Central Provinces	2,155 "
Toral Oomras...	16,236 "
Dhulera	311 "
Broach...	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar	105 "
Westerns	..... "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	3,435 "
Bengal Rajputana	201 "
Sind	..... "
Persian	..... "
American	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
Total...	15,138 "

LIVERPOOL, December 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	.....

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7 76+ 6
Jan.—Feb.	7 80+ 6
Feb.—Mar.	7 82+ 6
Mar.—Apl.	7 82+ 6
Apl.—May	7 83+ 6
May.—June	7 84+ 6
June—July	7 83+ 7
July—Aug.	7 80+ 7
Aug.—Sept.	7 75+ 2

METALS.

We Quote:—	lbs.		
Copper Brasiers 4×4	21		
	28		
	35		
	42		
	56	} Rs. 54	0
	63		
	70		
	77		
	84		
Yellow Metal Sheets	21		
	28		
	35	} " 45	4
	42		
	49		
	56		
Tin Ingots	" 21	4	
Georgshutte	" 47	8	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, December 3.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
40 Boxes ...	.....	30,00,000	.....
40 do ...	.....	3,000,000	.....
3 Packages ...	.....	7,390	31,680
Importers.		Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank ...		Praga	Alexandria
National Bank of India Ltd		do	do
Sundry Importers ...		Arabia	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY

BY RAIL on 2nd December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	13	15,398
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	38	39,590

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 3rd December 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th November 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 26. Rs.	Dec. 3. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,23,38,775	1,12,71,239
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,26,21 252	10,92,29,923
Post Bills ...	7,514	7,514
Sundries ...	21,59,944	25,63,123
Rs....	14,79,27,485	14,35,71,799
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,39,02,893	1,37,42,040
Other authorised Securities	18,48,060	16,64,282
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,33,88,109	1,27,85,554
Loans do. do. ...	4,03,02,393	4,10,73,160
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,62,27,854	1,65,90,233
Dead Stocks ...	2,91,967	2,92,145
Stamps ...	4,349	6,945
Bullion ...	6,84,575	6,57,552
Balance with other Banks.	8,84,272	5,52,735
Sundries...	3,35,168	3,80,364
Cash ...	6,00,57,740	5,58,26,780
	14,79,27,485	14,35,71,799

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—4,000 cwts soowa seed, 100 cwts kajoo J Lukhmidas ; 64 bales hemp, Ebji Cursetjee ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; [illegible] M Jaffarbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—70 cwts methiseed and 45 cwts wheat flour, Gopalji Ramji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Visigoth s— 85 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co; 1,020 cwts myraboloms, Erji Oomersey.

Massilia s—100 cwts Goa cashewnuts, R Jeewandass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—770 cwts mowrasseed and 990 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri; 62 cwts cashewnuts and 2 pots rosa oil, R Jeewandass and Co; 175 cwts ghatty gram and 122 cwts rapeseed, G Ramjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Hartlepool s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—12 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—1,000 cwts goat skins C J Mathews and Co.

Visigoth s—1,250 cwts goat skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Moorgate s—3,150 cwts myrabolams, 92,000 cwts cottonseed, K Kissavji and Co ; 244 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Coquet s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coquet s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,003 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts myrabolams, W Becher ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—215 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 50 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 1,700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 1,999 cwts groundnuts and 2,200 teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Dalemoor s—1,000 cwts teelseed, 1,720 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros ; 1,003 cwts myrabolams, K Kessawji and Co ; 1,017 cwts myrabolams, W Becher.

Dorrinton Court s—2,000 tons manganeseore Killick Nixon and Co

Praga s—167 bales cotton, The Bombay Company, Limited ; 510 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—862 bales cotton, and 4,800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 8,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdass

FOR NAPLES.

Lady Lewis s—500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Bombay Maru s—40 cwts kismise, D Pasoo and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Devanha s—23 cwts sharkfins and 9 cwts fishmaws, J Mahomed; 1,416 cwts ivory, H Rawjee; 2 cwts ivory, B E Ross.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, R D Master.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—89 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 7 chests Malwa opium, Megraj Sukhdev ; 67 chests Malwa opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 6 chests Malwa opium, Johermal Semirmal ; 27 chests Malwa opium, Genishlal Sobhagmal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAYNES—November 30, at Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C E Baynes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUDSON—HENWOOD—December 1, at the Wesleyan Church, Benares, by Rev S H Gregory, Rev John Rathbone Hudson to May, daughter of John Henwood of Saltash, Cornwall.

RUDDLE—KERR—November 26, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, Wilfrid H Buddle, to Mary Isabel Kerr.

DEATH.

HOGGE—November 28, at Ferozepore, Arthur Fountaine Hogge, C B, Indian Army, Brigadier General, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade, in his 52nd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

To meet H. E. Lady Clarke, Ladies' Party, Ready-money House.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Irla.

Fillis' Grand Circus, Gowalia Tank Road, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 p.m., 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. and 10 to 11 p.m. "Foolshead"—a Policeman.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m. Special Carnival.

Maxim. "It behoves you to be keenly vigilant ; better had you watch in the market place than slumber in the temple."—M. MAETERLINCK.

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 25th November, which left Aden at 2 a. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 7 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay Harbour on Saturday next.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE CONCERT.—A concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road, Bombay, for sailors and others who may wish to attend, at 9 p.m., to-day.

THE FATMARIBI M. AMIN ROGAY DISPENSARY.—During the month of November, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 4,821, of whom 1,999 were males, 1,734 females; and 1,088 children. The average daily attendance was 160.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of November, the total number of patients who were treated in this Dispensary was 3,689; among them the number of new admissions was 1,379, classified as below:—Hindus 2,890, Musalmans 629, Parsi 19, other castes 91, total 3,639. The average daily attendance was 121.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March ...	Mons Calpe ... Barwood
Overture ...	Don Juan ... Mozart
Valse ...	Songe D'Automne ... Joyce
Selection ...	The Yeomen of the Guard..Sullivan
Largo ...	Handel
Selection ...	Les Cloches de Corneville..Planquette
Intermezzo ...	Omena ... Hartz

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE NEW WADI FAIR.—This annual fair commenced in New-Wadi on Thursday last and will probably continue until Sunday next. Being held in a centrally-situated locality in the town and lasting as it does for over a week, it has become a popular annual institution to which thousands of people pay a visit, the more especially to witness the pyrotechnic displays that take place on a grand scale. This year's display was held on Saturday last, exhibiting, among other striking illustrations, the miniature picture of the s. s. 'Lowther Range' that saved the ill-fated steamer 'Trieste,' in June last. The other picture was of a Hindu lady, gracefully drawing the attention of the spectators to a stall-stand by which bespoke Charity in a vivid manner. It is a shop in which clothes are sold being made under the auspices of a charitable institution called the Pathare Prabhu Ladies Friendly Society, recently established by a leading Prabhu gentleman, named Mr. Anandrao Vinayek Vijayakar, for the purpose of enabling the poor ladies of his caste to earn their livelihood by making use of their knowledge of the needle. The clothes are prepared by both the poor and rich ladies; the latter do not claim any monetary return for their work; that return will be given away for charitable purposes. The fair has been held for the last 75 years in honour of the deity 'Shri Maheshwari,' which is the family-god of several Prabus. It is said that the goddess first made her appearance in New-Wadi suddenly one morning in the shape of red earth on the spot which is now covered by her temple. The temple, silver image, fair, and other things belonging to the deity, are the gifts of various persons in fulfilment of vows to the goddess. A lady of the 'Gorakshakar' family had a serious defect in her hand near the wrist and she could not comb or braid her hair. She, therefore, made a vow to 'Shri Maheshwari' that, if her hand was set right in a given time, she would arrange to hold a fair in her honour. The defect disappeared and the fair came into existence. It is kept up by the residents of the New-wadi on subscriptions raised for the purpose.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

FILLIS' Circus is becoming more and more popular every day, and last night quite a large crowd was present in the tent. A very interesting programme was presented, and sensational and exciting items were gone through with the characteristic dexterity for which the members of the troupe are well-known. Madame Fillis was again in the arena on her jumping Waler mare "Tipsy" and her band of intelligent fox-terriers were once more an object of admiration. Signor Pedro's balancing of a big gun on one foot was deservedly applauded, and the clowns were as merry as ever. What provided the most genuine and enjoyable sport, was the push ball competition between the Tommy Atkins and the Blue Jackets. Their attempts to keep their seats in the saddle, when the ponies became unruly and a bent on mischief, provided the greatest fun. The usual matinee will be held to-morrow afternoon and after that the usual evening show will commence at 9-30.

CAPT. E. F. ANNAND, of the 1st Royal Scots has died at Grafton Regis Rectory at the age of forty. Capt. Annand entered the Royal Scots in 1891 and became captain in 1899. He took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, receiving the medal with two clasps, and fought in the South African war from 1899 to 1902, being awarded the Queen's medal with three clasps and the King's wit two.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

FURTHER hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was continued at the Bombay High Court on Monday before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, continuing his address, submitted it was impossible to expect the direct evidence of an eye-witness to corroborate what Chaturbhuj had stated. But there was indirect evidence, as for instance, the discovery of the bomb manual in the house of the Ganesh Savarkar, who did not appear to be in correspondence with any one in Europe except Vinayak Savarkar. The Advocate General next submitted that the prosecution had succeeded in proving that out of the twenty Browning pistols which Chaturbhuj had brought with him, the police had traced eighteen to different persons, who were parties to the conspiracy. Having commented generally upon the evidence relating to the production of pistols, the Advocate-General pointed out, that the leaders of the conspiracy worked (wherever they went) under the pretence of forwarding the Swadeshi movement. It did not, however, appear from the evidence that an oath was given to any person publicly in regard to Swadeshi, nor was any oath given for such a purpose on the picture of Shivaji. It appeared that to promote the work of the conspiracy Ganu Vaidya went about as a kind of commercial traveller. It would be suggested that Ganu's evidence was entirely false, or was given with the desire to obtain a pardon. The fact was, that most of the accused were arrested on the information of Ganu Vaidya who knew all about the conspiracy. Counsel then pointed out the evidence which connected Karve with Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar, the most important being his possession of some of the Browning pistols. If Karve had known nothing about the matter, it was most unlikely that Patankar would have handed over the pistols to him. Counsel then proceeded to deal at length with the evidence relating to the connection between the different groups of the accused. He first took up the Nasik group and commented upon the evidence against each of the accused in that group. Coming to Narayan Savarkar, the youngest of the Savarkar brothers Counsel remarked that though by comparison the case against him might appear to be weaker, there was sufficient evidence to show his connection with the doings of his elder brothers. He said in his statement that, having lost his parents, he was brought up by his elder brothers, whom he revered as his parents and dared not inquire into their doings. There was nothing found on him. But there was evidence that he was a member of the "Mitra Mela," that he appeared in the photograph put in, that he was mentioned in the confession of Kashikar as being present at the Nasik meeting, that he had made speeches at certain meetings, that he had stated in one of his speeches that the murder by Shivaji was no murder, and that when they asked for Swaraj the Sirkar called it sedition and that there was correspondence between him and Vinayak Savarkar. Further, there was evidence that Chaturbhuj had an interview with him after his arrival in this country. It might be contended that the letters written by Vinayak to Narayan were in the nature of brotherly affection, but Counsel submitted that the whole of the correspondence would be exactly consistent with the case put forward by the prosecution. It happened that Vinayak was in the character of a leader, and Narayan formed one of the rank and file. Counsel next discussed the evidence against Kathe, who was aged 19 years. Like Narayan Savarkar he was a young man, but Counsel remarked that it was the feature of this, and the other case, that the principal actors were, to a large extent very young and were purposely selected in order that they could be very easily influenced to carry out the designs of the secret society. Ananta Kanhere, the murderer of Mr. Jackson, was also a very young man. But the fact of their being young did not prevent them from being utilised for a nefarious purpose, as their very impressionable nature made them a suitable instrument for carrying out a wicked design in the hope of earning immortal fame. Next came Dharup (20). If the evidence was true he was a very active member of the secret society. He got the oath from Soman and administered one to Ganu Vaidya. He was apparently a sort of link between some of the Pen group and the Nasik group.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

IMITATION OF TRADE-MARK.

Allegations Admitted.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson registered a consent decree in the trade-mark suit brought by Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company, Agents of the Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited, against Thakersey Mulji and Company, Agents of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Mr. D. A. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Company, was for the defendants.

By the consent terms, it was declared that the trade-mark impressed by the defendants on their cloth and named by them as "Grapes Mark" was an imitation of the plaintiffs' trade-mark and ticket known as "Lotus Flower" or "Kamal Chap." The defendants undertook not to use the grapes-mark or any other colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' lotus flower mark upon goods manufactured by, or belonging to, the defendants, and not to sell or otherwise dispose of any such goods bearing that mark. The defendants were ordered to deliver up to the plaintiffs the die used by them for stamping cloth with the grapes-mark and to pay the plaintiffs their costs of the suit.

MURDER APPEAL QUASHED.

Conviction Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Dyama Bahappa, who was convicted of robbery and murder by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. G. K. Dandekar, instructed by Mr. A. G. Sathaye, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that Satswa, a Lingayat girl, aged about 12 or 13, who was living with her parents in the Sangali State, was in the habit of going out every morning to fetch milk, and on the day of her death, she went out for the same purpose with gold and silver ornaments on her body. On the way she was strangled by the accused and robbed.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal. Their Lordships further ordered that the appellant should be informed, that if she desired to present a petition for mercy that petition should be addressed to the local Government.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal of Dhondubai Haribs, who was convicted of the murder of her two female children, by Mr. S. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Dandekar, instructed by Mr. A. G. Sathaye, appeared for the accused ; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that as the accused had a quarrel with her husband. She took both her children, who were aged one and five years, respectively, and threw herself with them into a well. She was rescued from the well but the children were found dead.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

THE Emperor William of Germany in a speech to the Benedictine monks of Beuron the other day dwelt on the connection between religion and government, saying that the twentieth century had let loose ideas, which could only be combatted successfully with the help of religion. Commenting upon this utterance, the "Tageblatt" says that he who builds upon the support of the Roman Church must be a "Centre Party Emperor," and that to look for salvation from monkish orders in the twentieth century is a bad anachronism.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION.

Rule Discharged.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared to show cause why an interim receiver should not be appointed and why an interim injunction, restraining the defendants from in any way dealing with the property referred to in the plaint, should not be granted in the suit, brought by Haridas Lalji against his uncle Kaka Narotum alias Motiram Raghavji, and another.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormuji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared in support of the rule.

The plaintiff stated that his paternal grandfather, Raghuvji Kanji, died in September last leaving behind him his son Narotam, his grandson, Haridas, the second defendant, Ratanbai, and his two married daughters, Jamnabai and Gangabai. The plaintiff was aged four years' and was being supported by his maternal grandfather. The deceased had left a shop in the Mulji Jetha cloth market and property worth about Rs. 75,000. The plaintiff alleged that taking advantage of his youth, the first defendant had been selling off the goods in the shop, and the plaintiff apprehended that he would not be able to recover those moneys from the defendant. He further contended that he and the first defendant were entitled to an equal share in the estate of the deceased, and the second defendant was entitled to maintenance for life. He, therefore, prayed for the appointment of a receiver and an interim injunction.

The first defendant stated that the liabilities of his father's estate were so very large that nothing would be left in his hands after those liabilities were fulfilled. His father had lost a very large amount in racing, and the liabilities had to be paid off from the insurance monies.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, His Lordship discharged the rule and reserved the question of costs.

HOPE MILLS DISPUTE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing of the suit brought by the Hope Mills, Limited, against Sir Cawasji Jehangir and another, came to a termination.

Mr. Raikes having replied, His Lordship reserved his judgment.

POLICE COURTS.

ASSAULTING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Raghunath Laxman, with assaulting a public servant while in the execution of his duty. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on Saturday last Mr. K. L. Pandit, Excise Inspector, was on patrol duty and was passing through Carpenter Street, when the accused who was standing on the road, used abusive language towards the complainant. The accused then caught the complainant by the neck, and asked him whether he was going to detect cocaine. The accused then again started abusing him. The complainant told the accused to be quiet, whereupon the latter gave him a push and abused him. Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the complainant said that the accused appeared to be drunk at the time, and, that except for the abuse and the assault, the accused did not cause any obstruction in the discharge of his duty. Re-examined by Inspector Lewis, Mr. Pandit said he was passing through the street in the execution of his duty. The accused said he was under the influence of liquor at the time. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

A PICK-POCKET.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Yusuf Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 74 from the pocket of one Amrutlal Jujabhai, a bill-collector in the employ of Mahomed Abdulla. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on the 3rd instant, the complainant was walking along Sheikh Memon Street, when the accused removed the money, from his pocket and tried to run away but was pursued and arrested. The accused, when arrested, threw down the bundle of money. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he did not take the money. The accused was convicted, and, as he had three previous convictions against him, was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MURDER.

THE police have succeeded in tracing a clue to the murder of the Hindu girl whose dead body was found in a gutter in Ferguson Road. The girl, who was about 20 years old, was seen with a man named Suban on the night of the 2nd instant. The police caught hold of the man and found Rs. 20 on his person. He accounted for the money by saying that he had received it from a Marwari with whom he had pawned certain ornaments. Those ornaments were identified by the sister of the deceased as belonging to the latter and being in her possession last week. Suban was formally placed before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Satslvad and remanded in Police custody to enable them to institute further inquiries.

NEW LADY PIANIST IN BOMBAY.

Successful European Career.

A new pianist has arrived in Bombay, Miss Bonavia Hunt, who, during a stay here of several weeks, will probably give more than one recital. Miss Hunt has toured almost throughout Europe, where she has been appreciatively received in musical circles. It is a matter of interest that Miss Hunt has appeared in every important city of the East, from Suez to Vladivostock, with the exception of Bombay. She visited Bombay about three years ago, but as her visit approximated to the Christmas holidays, she deemed it an inappropriate time for a recital. After her present visit to this city, she will return to Europe where she will tour in Germany and Austria, under the management of Herr Knobiasch, the well-known German impressario.

It is also interesting to know that, some time ago, Miss Hunt won an action against a firm of printers in Colombo, where, through neglect, who had the misfortune to lose all her Press-cuttings. On that occasion, evidence was given in her favour by a well-known musician, who was then at Colombo, "en route" for Australia.

Miss Hunt is well-known to Dr. Coester, a musician, whose reputation there is no need to emphasise and who was recently in Bombay. He writes to her as follows :—

"Miss Bonavia Hunt is the daughter of a Doctor of Music, a composer of church music, and a member of the Board of the Trinity College of Music London. I know of her musical attainments, and consider them of a very high order. The works she performs are only such as first-class pianists—of the same standard as those which Paderewski and Mark Hambourg would play—and she renders them with remarkable perfection of execution. Her memory, I consider, prodigious. I heard her in public in London, &c. and know of her performances in Germany. I move freely in the musical world, and know a considerable number of professionals. Miss Hunt's powers are second to none, and her technique is equal to that of any man.

The Royal Humane Society has presented a medal to Pani Amaora, son of a famous Maori chief and descendant of Ngati Porou, of Waikato, New Zealand, for rescuing a drowning man at Cornwall.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

1059-09	Mehta & D, Chintoo Hari Shivalkar and others vs Vasant Harichandra Shosle and another,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comde Mill..... R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Commdr A J Marnack....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 5.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shinghai..18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien ..... Menton ....
Banga .....3794 Collyer .....P & O S N & Co
Bingo Maru.....3873 Parsons.....N Y Kaisha
Cressington Court.....2716 Barcham...W & A Graham & Co
Capri .....2717 Morosco .....F R S N & Co
Croxteth Hall .....3435 Ogg .....K Nixon & Co
Clematis .....2329 Rowhead ..Adrew Yuel & Co
Felicians .....2785 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Hydra.....831 Kersiborne...F F Campbell & Co
Kilbride .....2385 Macfarlane .....
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Janus.....3078 Macdonald .....N F.....N F
F F Campbell & Co
Madura.....1723 Logan.....M M & Co
Nerbudda .....1961 Chappel.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Noor-el-Bahar..... 300 Nakhoda ....
Quirinba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Salsette.....602 willoughby...B & I S N & Co
Kasara .....556 Elton .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White .....Asiatic...S N Co
Stream
Strombus.....4003 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Cumming	3103	Gourlay	Chittagong	8 12	J Finlay & Co Ld
C & R Blakemoor	2109	Knolt	Manchester	10 12	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Adamstarm	3150	Hasenhefer	Hamburg via K'chi	13-12	W & A Graham & Co
F Marquis Bacquham	2702	Golfovich	Calcutta	8-12	W Denso
H Kanzler	1864	Schutz	Durban	6 12	A Strandes & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hosein Kasam & Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	10 12	B & P S N Co
N Visigoth	2613	Rale	Philadelphia	10 12	W & A Graham & Co
O Moorgate	2433	Wisnom	Dunkirk	10 12	Killick Nixon & Co
P Dorington Court	2862	Wilson	Antwerp	15-12	W & A G & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1921	Cusack	Mauritius	15-12	Bo & H S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Santhi	3353 Thomson	N F	N F...M M & Co
2	Massilia	3250 Thomson	N F	N F...W & A Graham & Co
3	Dalemoor	2572 Brahu Hull		6 12... W & A Graham & Co
4	Coquet	2365 Sutherland	Dunkirk	10 12 T Morrison & Co
5	Hartlepool	2871 Ward	Manchester	6 12 Balli Bros
6	City of Athens	3571 Boyack	Karachi	8 12 K Nixon & Co
7	Chupra	3954 Henderson	Antwerp	5 12 M M & Co
8	Praga	2386 Dabeswich	Trieste	16 12 W Denso
9	Devanha	4785 Powell	Shanghai	7 12 P & O Co
10&11	Oceana	3507 Andrews	Calcutta	6 12 P & O Co
12&13	Arabia	4198 Palmer	London	17-12 P & O S N & Co
14	Kola	510 Morrison	Basrah	8 12 M M &Co
15	Bombay Maru	3393 Tanaka	Kobe	6 12 N Y Kaisha
16	Lady Lewis	3146 Provo	Genoa	6 12 J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nagar	7 12	B S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Karachi	6 12	B S N Co Ld
Mahanadi		Ahmed	Mangalore	9 12	B S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Sameoodin	Mangalore	5 12	Bo S N Co Ld

30 Ton Crane

Dredger Jinga				B P Trust
Cresswell	2902	Buff	Repairing	W & A G & Co

Offside L

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Kola	Morrison	Basrah, Nov 26
	Marquis Basham	Gallovich	Trieste, Oct 27
	Felicians	Falck	Calcutta, Nov 27
5	Clington Court	Barcham	Cardiff, Nov 3
	Bingo Maru	Parsons	Kobe, Nov 6
	Capri	Morosco	H'kong, Nov 12
	Peewit (barge)	Stewart	Glasgow, Oct 28
	Nerbudda	Chappel	Bushire, Nov 17

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels	Commanders	Destination.
5	Onda	Doogo	Calcutta
	Linga	Cuthbah	Karachi, &c
	Gualtara	Whyrehad	Persian Gulf &c
	Bombay Maru	Tenaka	Kobe &c
	Dalemoor	Bruhont	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Massilia, for Liverpool &c.
" Hydra, for Bangkok &c.
" Adamstarm, for Hamburg &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Dorington Court, for Liverpool &c.
" Praga, for Trieste &c.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	From
27	Craigellachie	Calcutta
30	Clan Lindsay	Coast
Dec. 3	Clan Gordon	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 14th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m. of the 5th December, 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	3	6	0 p.m.	27	28
Teheran ...	5	2	0 p.m.	0	56
Suez	5	2	10 p.m.	0	49

NOTICES.

Cable Aseab Perim interrupted. Telegraphs for Erythrea and Assaina are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).
Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

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Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 203, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 6th Dec. 1910.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

We have no further election results to publish this morning for the simple reason that no pollings took place on Sunday and the counting of yesterday's polls will not be completed before we go to Press. But it appears already, judging from Saturday's results, that neither party is at all sanguine of success. Instead of this being the most fierce contest known to history, as was prognosticated, the "free and independent" appear to take less than ordinary interest in the election or its results; which, after all, is not very remarkable, considering less than a year has gone since the last conflict, and there could be no marked swing to either side within so brief a period of time. Unless there be a great change in the political atmosphere within the next few days, the situation will remain practically as it was and the deadlock will continue except a coalition government is formed. Without a tangible majority neither party can carry on the government of the country and the contingency foreseen at the close of the last election will have to be seriously considered. Unionists did not do so well as they expected on Saturday, says Sunday's telegram, "but if the proportion of gains is maintained, the result will be awkward for government and will probably result in their resignation." Doubtless; for they had small enough majority before, even counting Nationalists and Labourites, upon whom dependence could never be placed. If, in addition, the number of stalwarts is diminished, even the most sanguine could not expect Mr. Asquith to attempt the continuation of the unsatisfactory duty he has so strenuously fulfilled during past months. His ministry would unhesitatingly resign, unless bolder strategists of his party insist upon the introduction of a new Irish Home Rule Bill, pass it through the Lower House and throw the onus of its rejection upon the Lords, thus bringing about another agitation against the Second Chamber. Even if resignation were deemed inevitable no Liberal Minister would undertake to form a new Cabinet backed up by a microscopic majority. And if by any chance the present proportion of Unionist gains be maintained, no Unionist leader could hope to be able to carry on the administration—and another appeal to the country would be resorted to. It is improbable, though not impossible, that any great changes in representation will occur and his Majesty's Ministers are placed in a most unenviable position.

We are glad Mr. Asquith has reminded the electors that this is a most momentous struggle. It may spur them to fresh energy and have an effect on pollings yet to come, for unless some marked change comes over the spirit of the contest, we shall have a continuation of the domination of Britain by Ireland. As Mr. Redmond said, Ireland never had such an opportunity before and he means to make the most of it. It cannot be said that he has concealed his real intent, though of late his utterances have been of milder tone than formerly. But it will be remembered that realising the critical position of the present Government, directly it was returned to office, Mr. Redmond, at Liverpool, declared "Our attitude on the Budget is not based on its merits or demerits. The difficulty at this moment that is in our way is not as to terms upon which we could support the Budget on its merits. If that were the only difficulty we should long ago have been able to come to a perfectly friendly agreement with the Government upon these points. The difficulty is with us. The questions of the Veto is the supreme issue—with us it means Home Rule for Ireland." Again, at Donnybrook, during last election, he told his hearers "there is only one issue in this election; in England they call that issue the Veto of the Lords; in Ireland they call that same issue Home Rule for this country." Legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs, subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, is what is asked; control of the land, education, local government, transit, labour, industries, taxation for local purposes, law and justice, police, etc. Either party which will give guarantees that such control shall be given to Ireland may have Mr. Redmond's support in the Commons. And that support means a working majority for either.

But the price is too big to pay; for what Mr. Redmond wants is even more that he has directly stated. "The Irish party and I stand on the question of Home Rule precisely where Parnell stood and I have not receded and never will recede from the position he took up." What that position was is best described in Mr. Parnell's own phrases, when at Castlebar, he gave utterance to the following sentiment: "Speaking for myself, and I believe, for the Irish people and for all my colleagues I have to declare that we will never accept, either expressedly or implicidly anything but the full complete right to arrange our own affairs and to make our land a nation; to secure for her, free from outside control, the right to direct her own course among the peoples of the world. Mr. Parnell was an avowed separatist. If Mr. Redmond adheres to his former declarstion, separation is what he aims at and neither one party in England nor the other will make terms in which separation is involved. Still there is the probable situation. Both great parties at the mercy of a handful of Irish Nationalists, able to throw in its weight to obstruct the conduct of public business and to prevent either the one party or the other discharging its responsibilities to the State. It is a matter for regret that the masses in England have not realised the critical nature of the situation and that the election was so hurriedly thrown upon them as to afford no time to bring them to understand the enormous issues at stake. Whichever way our tendencies may be matters little at the present juncture; it will be nothing short of a national calamity if neither of the great parties is returned to office and power, independent of either Nationalists or Labour representatives, who together are an enormous power for evil. But we fear the prospect of the next few years is a continuance of the unsatisfactory position of the past ten months.

A FAMOUS LATIN SCHOLAR.

It was only a short while ago that we had to record the death of Dr. Wickham, a great classical scholar, and now another of our veteran masters of classical lore has disappeared. Dr. John Bickersteth Mayor was the doyen of our English classicists, having been born so long ago as 1825, the year of birth of Conington; but while that brilliant editor of Virgil died more than forty years ago, he survived to be nearly 86. It is very curious that these two modern scholars nearly resembled in the age which they severally attained the two ancient poets whom they laboured to elucidate and with whom they are identified in popular mind. Conington died only a few years younger than Virgil, who, at the time of his premature death, was fifty; and Dr. Mayor has lived a little longer than Juvenal who died at 83. With Juvenal his name is indissolubly associated in the minds of English readers of that famous satirist all the world over, and his commentary on the thirteen satires of the Latin poet will carry his name down to posterity. It is one of the ripest products of English classical scholarship, and like Munro's Lucretius and Conington's Virgil has helped to make the Victorian era famous in scholarship as in many other things. He was the son of a missionary, who spent some years in Ceylon where he was born. From his mother's side he came of the well known Evangelical family of Bickersteth, and the late Bishop of Exeter, a famous hymnodist, was a cousin of his. Educated at Shrewsbury under its famous head-master, Benjamin Hall Kennedy, who seems to have instilled into him his own taste for the classics, he went to Cambridge where he succeeded in 1872 his senior at Shrewsbury, Hugh Munro, as Professor of Latin. This professorship had only been created three years before, and Munro, its first holder, vacated it to devote himself more exclusively to his work on the classics, especially Lucretius. Dr. Mayor retained this chair for nearly forty years, till the time of his death, taking great part not only in teaching Latin, but in the affairs of the University generally. In his early days at Cambridge he founded, with the help of the late Bishop Lightfoot and Dr. Hort, both three years his juniors, the well known Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology which has done very useful service to the classics as well as to the Bible. Dr. Mayor did not confine himself to the classics but also laboured in history, especially in bringing to light the sources of an early history. In this latter field his most noteworthy service has been his publication, for the first time, of the manuscript of Richard of Cirencester, a monkish chronicler of the fourteenth century. He edited this for the Master of the Rolls, and its importance for antiquaries is great, whilst at work on Richard's Chronicle, Dr. Mayor made an interesting discovery about another work usually attributed to chronicler, the *De Situ Britanniae* which relates to the antiquities of Roman Britain. This work just appeared in 1757 at Copenhagen, purporting to be a discovery of one of Richard's lost treatises and was accepted as genuine by such men as Gibbon, Lingard, and others. Dr. Mayor found that it was an elaborate forgery by the Danish scholar, who pretended to have discovered it, and proved this conclusively in his edition of Richard's Chronicle. Dr. John Mayor leaves a brother behind, Professor Joseph Mayor, with whom he was often confused, from the similarity of their initials, and pursuits and tastes, for the latter, who is already just eighty, is also a great classical scholar, being best remembered by his standard edition of Cicero's philosophical treatise *De Natura Deorum*.

TURKISH FRIENDSHIP.

Great Britain is in debted to the Grand Vizier of Turkey for the notable utterance, reported in a Reuter, telegram yesterday, in which he sought to dispel misapprehensions in regard to British policy in Persia. The speech is a notable one for several reasons, and first as coming from a statesman, who no doubt is in sympathy with the Pan-Salamic movement which is undoubtedly a growing force in the East. It also shows that Turkish friendship for England is no mere empty profession, and that the Turkish Government have a clear conception of the British attitude; further that they are anxious that Moslems generally should arrive at a similar appreciation of its honest purpose. The recent meeting, which was held in Constantinople by Persian and other Moslems, to protest against the action foreshadowed by the British note showed that the average Moslem in scattered places no longer disregards events among others of the Faithful in a different part of the world as being purely local and with which he has no concern, but on the other hand regards anything which affects the well-being of any of his co-religionists, as a subject of importance, with which it is his duty to concern himself intimately. The same meeting, from which the message to the Kaiser imploring his protection against what was regarded as British aggression in Persia, disclosed a strong inclination on the part of the Mussalman to look to Germany rather than Great Britain, which rules over more followers of the prophet than any other Power, for the redress of their grievances. The Young Turk party, although, of course, its close friendship with Germany is indisputable, clearly realises that in this instance at any rate there is no necessity to invoke the aid of German influence upon the actions of the British Government. The speech betrays a sympathy with British ideals and evinces a readiness, should circumstances permit or demand, to assist Great Britain in her intention to reform the existing state of affairs in South Persia. Turkey like Great Britain has no desire to acquire Persian territory, but her interests as a neighbouring Power, with a desire to develope her trade, are similar to those of Britain, who has to consider both British and Indian commerce.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

The Dumraon Raj Case was adjourned in Calcutta for a fortnight.

The subscriptions paid to the All India King Edward Memorial Fund up to the 25th November amounted to Rs. 3,60,352-5-0.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer, "Northbrooke," Commander W. B. Huddleston, R. I. M., sailed yesterday afternoon for Madras with the 101st Grenadiers on board.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th November, 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 202,285 maunds and of Rs. 795 in the earnings.

It is understood that special efforts are about to be made to combat the prevalence of plague in the Delhi division in view of the proposed Coronation Darbar to be held in January, 1912.

The hearing has commenced before Mr. Justice Stephen of the Calcutta High Court, of a case where Mr. Surat Chunder Dass, C.I.E., sues the Secretary of State for an additional pension and expenses for his Tibet travels in 1880.

Mr. Frampton's statue of Lord Curzon, intended for Calcutta, is nearly finished. The model of another Curzon statue for the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, has been passed at Home and Mr. Pomeroy has been selected as sculptor. This second statue is the gift of Mr. Patani, Dawan of Bhavnagar State.

Sir Edward Baker will leave Calcutta by the Government steamer, "Guide," on Sunday next the 11th instant for Puri, where they are timed to arrive on the following day. On arrival at Puri, His Honour will disembark and proceed at once by train to Calcutta, Lady Baker and staff proceeding to Vizagapatam and Waltair, where, after spending a few days, they will return to town on Friday, the 16th instant. Captain Henley, Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta, will take charge of the "Guide" during her voyage.

An explosion occurred during gun-testing operations on board the United States cruiser "Washington," and killed three sailors and a lieutenant.

Deep annoyance is being felt in navy circles in Berlin because the United States battleships which are at present in the Thames are not visiting Germany.

At the National Horse Show, England was first in the championship military events, the United States second, Holland third, and France fourth.

A hermetically-sealed trunk containing human remains which had remained hidden for years has been found in the cellar of a house in New York.

Joe Barnard, a Newfoundlander, has left Point Barrow, in Alaska, to follow in a gasolene schooner Captain Ammundsen's northwest passage. Incidentally he will keep a lookout for new sealing grounds.

Myron Crippen, the father of Dr. Crippen, who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife at 39, Hilldrop crescent, Camden-road, London, has died penniless and friendless at Los Angeles, in California. He declared his belief in his son's innocence.

The "Tageblatt," in discussing the Kaiser's recent address to the Benedictines, asks how far the connection between monarchy and the religious orders has helped Portugal or is likely to help Spain. His Majesty's speech is adversely criticised in other newspapers.

During the past month says a London paper W Darnborough won £64,000 on the gambling tables at Monte Carlo. His winnings at one period amounted to £93,000, but after that he commenced to lose at the rate of £12,000 a day, and when his profits stood at £64,000 he decided to leave.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Gold and Silver Finds.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Nov. 21.

The Northern Territory will pass from South Australian possession and control on New Year's Day, and the Federation will succeed to the ownership of its first railway lines. Not only will the railway from Port Darwin to Pine Creek become Commonwealth property, but that from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta will also be taken over. It is inconceivable that with these important beginnings of the Transcontinental railway in their hands, the Federation would build the completing links in any other direction than straight through the centre of Australia. Mr. Orush, the senior member for the Territory, is very certain that no other route will be taken and that all the talk of an eastern incline into Queensland is so much "froth and bubble." One has, however, to reckon with the facts that the influence of the eastern States is very strong; that the Prime Minister is a Queenslander, and that the most potent personage in the Cabinet has given a deliberate opinion that there is nothing to prevent the railway from being taken beyond Territory borders if the surveyors so advise. Naturally, the chief desire of the Federation will be to develop the Territory itself, for that country belongs to them, and, perhaps, the Gordian knot will be cut by constructing not only the due north and south line, but also branch lines to connect with the Queensland, New South Wales, and Victorian systems, in pursuance of the scheme so often published in the other States. South Australia undoubtedly burdened herself with a heavy responsibility when she accepted the task of governing and developing the Territory. She has only made two serious attempts in that direction. One in the construction of the Transcontinental telegraph line, which will always remain as a monument to the courage and the foresight of her statesmen. The other in the building of the railway, which, by the irony of fate has been the compelling cause of the surrender of the country. The whole of the Territory debt is represented by the capital cost of that railway, and the steadily accumulating arrears of interest. A large part of the line from Port Darwin to Port Augusta could have been built with the money which has had to be borrowed or otherwise set apart to meet the annual shortages on the Pine Creek and the Oodnadatta railways. That deficit now amounts to approximately £250,000 a year. In 20 years at simple interests that means £5,000,000 which would just about construct the remaining sections of the line. However, after the beginning of next year that problem will be one for the Federation to solve and South Australia will be relieved of the necessity of keeping two sets of accounts—one for the Territory and the other for herself with the object of showing that the southern part of the State is in a particularly prosperous condition financially. If the Federation had not taken over the Territory, the two balance sheets must have been pooled eventually and the weight on the shoulders of this small community would have been of a most onerous character.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Members of the Scottish Agricultural Commission who have been in Australia for several weeks enquiring into the agricultural outlook, with a view to making recommendation regarding immigration to the Commonwealth, will arrive in Adelaide by train from Morgan on December 12. Upon arrival in Adelaide they will be formally welcomed by the Mayor (Mr. L. Cohen). They will then be placed in the hands of Mr. V. H. Ryan, of the Intelligence Department, and will make a tour of the principal agricultural districts of the State. On December 13 they will visit Roseworthy Agricultural College. The following day will be set apart for introductions in Adelaide, and then the party will be divided. One section will go to Pinnaroo to inspect the new agricultural province, and on their way back they will look over the reclamation works at Murray Bridge. On the following Monday they will motor through the Angaston district, via Mount Crawford, to spend a day at Angaston, and return to Adelaide, via the Government Dairy Farm at Turretfield. The other section of the party will leave Adelaide on December 15, for Georgetown via Farrell's Flat and Hill River station. They will spend the night at Clare, drive to Blyth the following morning and spend a day in the Georgetown district returning to Adelaide on the Saturday. On the following Monday they will go to the South-East, spending Tuesday at Mount Gambier, and go through to Millicent and Rendelsham to inspect the drainage works. On Wednesday they will drive from Millicent to Penola, via Kalangadoo, and inspect the Coonawarra fruit colony. They will then proceed to Strusen and Kybybolite, returning to Adelaide on the Friday morning. The whole party will then inspect the Adelaide School of Mines, will be taken for a motor trip through the Adelaide hills, a special feature of which will be the inspection of the cherry gardens, and on December 24 they will embark for Western Australia.

THE BULLFINCH MINES.

Up to a week ago anybody was allowed permission to go underground at Bullfinch [illegible] other extreme [illegible] but now the [illegible] been reached, and no access [illegible] given to the workings. Geologists, pressmen, and mining men no matter what their standing, are apologetically informed by Mr. Harris, the manager, that the mine is absolutely closed down to strangers, unless they carry written authority from Mr. Doolette to inspect below. The reason of this as explained by the management is that too much time was occupied in escorting people up and down and working operations were seriously impeded. This no doubt is one good reason for the edict, but the general impression is that the freedom given to all and sundry did not meet with the approval of the directors when a company not controlling the property took the administration of its affairs. However, there is reason to believe that the now hard and fast rule will be somewhat relaxed shortly.

The Bullfinch Proprietary gave a dinner at Perth to representative mining and public men. Mr. D. L. Doolette presided. The Premier (Mr. Wilson) responding to the toast of "The Ministry," said that the Government believed that the goldfields of the State not only in the eastern districts, but on the Murchison and farther north to Pilbarra and Kimberley, would open out and last for many years. He proposed "The Bullfinch Proprietary" coupled with the name of Mr. Doolette. He hoped the result of the wonderful find would be the restoration of confidence in the goldmining industry, which they were all looking forward to. There were thousands of miles to be prospected and developed, and he felt sure there would be soon an influx of capital and population and such a lively interest in mining that further rich discoveries would be made.

TEN DAYS' RESULTS.

Mr. Doolette, replying, said that in April last Prospector Jones, whom he and Mr. Shallcross had sent to the district, reported the discovery of payable gold. He obtained prospects which proved on assay to be exceedingly rich, and while ore was accumulating and work going on they became convinced that they had unearthed a bonanza of great magnitude. As a result of their earlier work from 320 tons they obtained the respectable amount of £9,800. Since then, in continuation of the same work, sinking No. 1 shaft and No. 2 shaft, they found rich gold. Driving in No. 1 shaft at the 100-ft. level they came upon ore of much greater richness, and they had lately purchased treatment works at Kalgoorlie. Since they started treatment at Kalgoorlie ten days ago they had treated 135 tons of ore for 2,835 oz., or an average of 21 oz., to the ton. As all that ore was taken from development work it must be admitted to be a very remarkable result, and it looked well for the quality of the ore which had been opened up. The reefs they had proved were of very large size, and he was fairly confident that in the small amount of development they had done they had opened up ore nearly to the value of half a million sterling.

SOUGHT WATER AND FOUND GOLD.

Various things, added Mr. Doolette, had been stated about the difficulty of treatment, but such difficulties so far were non-existent. It was a very simple metallurgical problem, and until they got sulphide ore he did not anticipate any difficulty in treatment. They had now stated on behalf of the company to get to work with systematic development. In addition to the rich body of ore they had numerous other lodes apparently of great value and size. In sinking a shaft for water they struck a lode, in which they knew they had 35 ft. of 1-oz. ore, and that in itself was sufficient to make a big mine. In various other parts they had opened up similar high grade ore and they were now sinking on a continuation of the original rich lode at a point 60 ft. beyond their present development, and were going through good payable ore of about an ounce value, while the lode seemed to be of great size. He thought that in a few months they would have opened up sufficient ore to justify the erection of a treatment plant on a large scale. It was pleasing to him to be able to announce that night that Mr. Richard Hamilton, of Boulder fame, was to join them as co-director of the company. Mr. Hamilton's reputation was a sufficient guarantee that all the affairs of the mine would be carried out on a sound and systematic basis.

THE STATE BENEFITS.

Responding to the toast of the mining industry, the Minister of Mines (Mr. Gregory), said he felt that Mr. Doolette's find was not only going to mean that that gentleman would make a great fortune, but at the same time that the revenue of the State would benefit directly and indirectly this year at least to the extent of £100,000. He had visited Bullfinch, and was quite satisfied as to the wealth of that mine. He, however, saw no occasion for a boom, and he regretted that they had a boom. On the other hand they wanted to see development proceeding, not shops sold at big prices, but large sums of money brought forward for development of their mining. In reference to their legislation on mining, he thought one great thing that was essential was the giving of greater security to a person who invested in mining propositions.

"FAMILY OF WILD CATS."

Mr. R. Hamilton, who also replied, said there was quite a healthy family of wild cats in and about Southern Cross at the present time. These were eager to prey on the innocent public, and he thought it is the duty of everyone who had the best interests of mining at heart to watch these cats. He believed it should be the special duty of newspapers to pay particular attention to them. They could not eliminate speculation from mining but they could make it fairly safe if they went on geological lines. There was no need to float a company where they had only got solid granite without any breaks in it. It was only right that the papers should warn would-be speculators of any of those things that were being tried to be foisted on the confiding public.

"ANOTHER BROKEN HILL."

The representative of the Northern Territory Mines and Exploration Company has telegraphed from Normanton (Queensland) that he had arrived from Borroloola, Northern Territory, with 35 bags of silver-lead ore, one bag of carbonates, one bag of samples of country rock and samples from numerous galena and copper shows in the vicinity. He adds—"I have leased 640 acres of silver-lead country within 40 miles of water carriage. The first lease of 320 acres is Armstrong's silver mine, Barney's Creek, with a trend showing 400 ft. The width of the lode is 30 to 50 ft. At the end of the outcrop a large hill appears a mountain of galena and has every indication of carbonates, lead, and chloride silver. Eight miles southeast of Armstrong's is the Cook's silver mine, with an immense outcrop of silver-lead, the width being in no place less than 100ft., composed of iron, gossan, manganese, and silver matter. Mr. King, who was early on the Broken Hill field, says in his report that it resembles South Broken Hill, with galena, carbonates, and lead showing in larger quantities. I have leased 320 acres of this property. Between the above mines and the port 30 miles of carboniferous basin shale is exposed freely similar to samples. I heard that Mr. Brown, the Government Geologist of South Australia, visited these mines and declared them fissure lodes. I firmly believe the company has another Broken Hill."

A RADIUM-BEARING LODE.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the lecturer on mineralogy at the Adelaide University, has just returned from a trip. His starting point was Leigne Creek. He brought back news that an extensive radium-bearing lode exists in the Yudnamutana District in rugged country near Mounts Pitt and Painter. The trip was undertaken with the idea of geological investigation, and has been successful particularly with respect to the discovery of a radium lode. The original clue to the occurrence of radium in that part of the country was the determination of carnotite by T. W. Champman, analyst of the Mines Department, in a sample forwarded him for assay some months ago by a local prospector. The large lode formation now discovered contains, besides a small amount of carnotite and other non-auriferous minerals, frequently distributed flakes of torbernite. The latter mineral, which is uranium-copper phosphate, is a rare radium-bearing mineral, and this occurrence is practically unique in Australia. There is, however, a single specimen of torbenite in the New South Wales Geological Survey supposed to have come from the cobalt mines at Carcoar. Recent investigations have not, however, been fruitful in locating more of this mineral, which makes its existence doubtful. Dr. Mawson has refrained from making the particulars public, as considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining mining rights for the area.

A.

MR. SHAPURJI BROACHA.

Sheriff of Bombay.

The large circle of Mr. Shapurji Broacha's friends and the Bombay public in general will be delighted to hear that he has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Mr. Shapurji's name is a household word amongst the Bombay Mercantile community, specially with Bankers and Brokers. His connection with the mills and other local industries and institutions of public importance is well known. Mr. Shapurji Broacha is a keen student of current politics, and is known to hold very sound views on the various burning questions of the day.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Our correspondent at Bhavnagar writes on the 3rd instant :—

A fire broke out last night in a one-storeyed stable which was burnt down. Six buffaloes and four cows narrowly escaped being burnt, but the people, having broken open the doors and cut the ropes with which the animals were tied, succeeded in realsing them. The fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 500.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, it is understood, will visit Bhavnagar by the 15th of January, when he will perform the opening ceremonies of the Dhasa-Kundla Railway, which will run up to Jamnagar, and, of the water works at Bhavnagar.

The revised timings will come into force on the whole of the B. G. J.P. Railway on the 15th instant, when two trains will run on the Sihore-Palitana Railway instead of one.

The Sultan of Morocco is reorganising the army and is substituting 5,000 troops well equipped and well drilled by French officers for the ill-disciplined hordes, which formerly did duty for an army.

An Irish priest, who was evidently mentally deranged, disturbed vespers at St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome recently and was removed. His name is Daly, and he has been variously identified as belonging to the diocese of Dublin and to Barnawarths, Victoria.

The Amir held a durbar at Kabul on the 20th November, which was largely attended by Afghan officials and various tribal Maliks. The Afghan ruler discoursed at length on the importance of making good roads to his kingdom, and also referred in terms of high praise to

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LIBERAL PRESS BECOMES JUBILANT.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Balfour's "Loaded Dice."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Mr. Haworth's offer to resign, in order that the Unionist candidate, Mr. Glazebrook, who arrived too late for nomination, might contest South Manchester, has been declined.

The defeated Liberal candidate at West Bromwich, where the majority was only five, has claimed a scrutiny.

Mr. John Burns, speaking at Battersea yesterday evening, said that Saturday's results had shown that Mr. Balfour had thrown the dice and lost, though the dice were loaded. It seemed that the Government would increase their majority considerably.

The defeat of Mr. Bonar Law, especially, he said, had shown that the Referendum had not caught on.

Exuberant Press.

LATER.

The Liberal papers are almost jubilant over Saturday's results, and point out that the Tories' hopes of gains are practically confined to 242 English borough seats, over a quarter of which have already been contested, with a net gain of only three.

They declare that the Unionists have emerged from the first battle, already defeated and discredited, and that the cause of Free Trade and a free House of Commons is safe.

Boats and not Motors for Voters.

Extensive floods have occurred in the Fens, and in the basins of the Trent and the Severn. Boats, and not motors, will be needed for to-day's polling, at Nottingham, where many factories are at a standstill.

LATER.

The Unionist papers are not jubilant with regard to the election, but they profess satisfaction and declare that if Saturday can be taken as an index of the general result the Asquith Ministry is already condemned to impotence, and that England has unmistakeably bidden constitution wreckers to halt. They dwell especially on the victories in Lancashire, and point out that Unionist votes there have increased by three per cent., while those of the coalition have decreased by ten per cent. They estimate that if there is a similar change in other Lancashire constituencies, it will mean five additional gains.

Disappointment in London.

The Conservatives declare that whatever Lancashire's opinion of Free Trade may be, it is not giving a mandate to tear up the constitution. Nevertheless, disappointment, especially with the London results, is betrayed by many expressions and is also reflected in the fervent appeals to London Unionists to rise up and save the situation.

The *Morning Post* says the [illegible] the returns is the [illegible] Unionist abstentions, [illegible] to Mr. Balfour's pledge to take the Referendum on Tariff Reform.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Polling takes place to-day in sixty-seven constituencies, returning seventy-six members. Seventeen of contests are in London. Polling has opened in London University and will close on Friday.

Unopposed Returns.

The following have been returned unopposed :—

Col. M'Calmont (U), Antrim East.

Previous Election, 1910.—Col McCalmont (U), unopposed.

J. B. Lonsdale (U), Armagh-Mid.

Previous Election, 1910—J B Lonsdale (U), unopposed.

Hon. L. W. Rothschild (U), Bucks, Aylesbury.

Previous Election, 1910.—Hon. L. W. Rothschild (U), 6,037; R. Atkins (L), 4,574; U majority 1,463.

M. Davies (L), Cardiganshire.

Previous Election 1910—M. Vaughan Davies (L), 3,348; Capt. Fosset Roberts (U), 2,943 ; L majority 405.

V. Kennedy (N), Cavan West.

Previous election, 1910—V Kennedy (N) unopposed.

Rt. Hon. E Wason (L), Clackmannanshire.

Previous Election, 1910—Rt Hon E Wason (L), 3,971 ; N Constable (U), 2,703 ; L majority 1,268.

E. Kelly (N), Donegal East.

Previous Election 1910—Kelly (U), 3,415; Harrison (U.), 2,202; N majority 1,213.

A. Hambro (U), Dorset South.

Previous Election, 1910.—Angus Hambro (U.), 5,811 ; Sir T. Scarisbrick (L), 4,379; U majority 1,432.

J. Clancy (N), Dublin County North.

Previous Election, 1910—J. J. Clancy (N), unopposed.

Sir H. Craik (U), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.

Previous Election, 1910—Sir H Craik (U), 4,879; Pillick (I F T), 3,411; U majority 1,468.

A. Salter (U), Hants, Basingstoke.

Previous Election, 1910—A Salter (U), 7,506 ; J Wallis (L), 4,872 ; U majority 2,734.

W. Perkins (U), Hants, New Forest.

Previous Election, 1910—W. Perkins (U), 6,516; Sir R. Hobart (L), 4,323; U majority 2,193.

Col. Warde (U), Kent, Medway.

Previous Election 1910—Col Warde (U), 8,093; K Cairns (L), 6,285; U majority 2,808.

T. O'Donnell (N), Kerry West.

Previous Election, 1910—T O'Donnell (N), unopposed.

W. Ashley (U), Lancs., Blackpool.

Previous Election, 1910—W Ashley (U), 11,567 ; Hodgkinson (L), 7,942 ; U majority 3525.

Col. Sandys (U), Lancs., Bootle.

Previous Election, 1910—Col. Sandys (U), 9,954 ; Dr Permewan (L), 8,869 ; U majority 1,085.

H. Mallaby-Deeley (U), Middlesex, Harrow.

Previous Election 1910—H Deeley (U), 16,761; P Harris (L), 13,575; U majority 3,186.

D. Davies (L), Montgomeryshire.

Previous Election 1910—D Davies (L), 4,369; R W Wynn (U), 2,679; L majority 1,690.

D. C. Boyle (N), Mayo North.

Previous Election 1910—Boyle (N), 1,862; Egan (Ind N), 1,821; N majority 41.

H. Jones (L), Marionethshire.

Previous Election 1910—Hayden Jones (L), 6,065; R Jones-Morris (U), 1,873; L majority 4,192.

J. Hayden (N), Roscommon South.

Previous Election, 1910.—J F Hayden (N), unopposed.

H. Stanley Hill (U), Staffs, Kingswinford.

Previous Election 1910—H. Stanley Hill (U), 7,267; F. Coysh (L); 5,225; U. majority 2,041.

A. Ponsonby (L), Stirling District.

Previous Election 1910—A. Ponsonby (L), 4,471; N. Cochrane-Partiel (U), 2,419; L majority 2,052.

W. Quilter (U), Suffolk, Sudbury.

Previous Election 1910—W. Quilter (U), 5,026; F. Hirst (L), 3,958; U majority 1,068.

D. Macmaster (U), Surrey, Chertsey.

Previous Election 1910—D. Macmaster (U), 9,672; F. Newbolt (L), 5,059; U majority 4,613.

G. Cave (U), Surrey, Kingston.

Previous Election 1910—G. Cave (C), 1,0918; A. Halzapiel (L), 5,814; U. majority 5,104.

F. Newdigate (U), Warwick, Tamworth.

Previous Election, 1910.—F. Newdigate (U), 10,313; Brompton (L), 4,799; U majority 5,514.

Sir T Esmonde (N), Wexford North.

Previous election, 1910—Sir T. C. Esmonde (N), unopposed.

G. France (L), Yorks, Morley.

Previous Election 1910—B France (L), 8,026; J. Charlesworth (U), 3,385; Smith (Lab), 2,191; L majority over U 2,450.

F. Hall (Lab.), Yorks, Normanton.

Previous Election 1910—F Hall (Lab), 9,170 ; E Bartlett (U), 3,540 ; Lab. majority 5,630.

Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U), York, Richmond.

Previous Election 1910—Hon W Orde-Powlett (U), 5,246; F Acland (L), 4,163; U majority 1,083.

P. Illingworth (L), Yorks, Shipley.

Previous Election 1910—P Illingworth (L), 9,144; Prof Hewins (U), 5,369; L majority 3,775.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

South Africa's Gratitude.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reuter wires from Durban that in reply to the Duke of Connaught's telegram of thanks, General Botha has telegraphed the heartiest thanks of his Ministry for the admirable assistance, which the Duke of Connaught has so devotedly given in the work of consolidating the Union. He is convinced that the Duke has bound the ties between South Africans and the Mother-Country even closer.

CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Preparing the Way.

LONDON DEC. 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that an Imperial Edict has been issued, converting the Navy and Army Boards into Ministries, as a preparation for a Constitution with a Cabinet system.

GERMAN SPY SCARE.

French Officer Arrested.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reuter wires from Stuttgart that a French Officer, Captain Lux, has been arrested at Friedrichshaven on suspicion of espionage.

Reuter wires from Leipzig that in the Supreme Court, two Germans, brothers, have been sentenced respectively to two years' and six months' penal servitude for espionage.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

Meeting with Lord Minto.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

His Majesty's battleship "Exmouth" sailed yesterday from Alexandria for Port Said. Lord Kitchener, who is now at Alexandria, will take train for Port Said this afternoon, to meet Lord Minto, and will sleep on board the "Exmouth." Lord Kitchener leaves for Cairo to-morrow.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Death of Mrs. Eddy, its Founder.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reuter telegraphs from Boston, announcing the death of Mrs. Eddy, the founder of Christian Science.

[The late Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy was born at Bow, New Hampshire, U.S.A. She was three times married, her first husband being Major George W. Glover, the second Mr. Daniel Patterson, D.D.S., and the third Mr. Asa G. Eddy. A Congregationalist, by religious persuasion, she founded Christian Science in 1866, began teaching it in 1867, organised the Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in 1879, and was ordained to the Ministry in 1881. In the same year, Mrs. Eddy founded the Massachussetts Metaphysical College at Boston. In 1883, she started the "Christian Science Journal," and published "Science and Health" and a "Key to the Scriptures"—the text book of "Christian Science"—which are her best known works.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," left here to-day at 2 a. m. for Bombay, with the English mails of November 25. The s. s. "China" for Colombo and Australia, left at 3-0 p. m.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT WILLESDEN.

Three Coaches Telescoped.

MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A London and North Western train, when entering Willesden to-day, dashed into a train standing in the station. Three coaches were telescoped and most of the occupants injured, thirty seriously. One died while being taken out. Numbers of injured were pinned underneath the coaches.

TURKISH RELATIONS.

Vizier's Vindication of Britain.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that in the course of a statement in the Chamber, the Grand Vizier, referring to the abnormal relations with Greece in consequence of the situation in Crete, said that the latest tendencies indicated better friendship.

Turkey did not intend to acquire territory in Persia, but she had every interest in seeing a strong Persian Government.

Alluding to the British Note to Persia, the Grand Vizier said it had been erroneously interpreted. The British Government had since explained its purport, removing the uneasiness which it had caused.

After this statement, the Opposition, both Moslem and non-Moslem deputies, frankly and scathingly criticised the Government's home policy, which Deputy Tewfik Riza declared would terminate in tyrannical rule.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

Meeting at Jamkhandi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, DEC. 5.

A crowded meeting of all classes of the public was held in the spacious hall of the P. B. High School, Jamkhandi, in the afternoon of Sunday last, to consider about a suitable memorial to our late Emperor Edward the Seventh. It was presided over by the Chief who, in a suitable speech, described in fitting words the various virtues of the late Emperor. The State Karbari addressed the meeting in a short speech, supporting the proposal. A committee was appointed to collect funds for the purpose. A vote of thanks to the Chief brought the proceedings to a close.

ADRIFT FISHERMEN RESCUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 5.

The rescue of four fishermen on native crafts has been reported yesterday by s.s. "Maharaja" while she was on her way from Rangoon to Port Blair, at a distance about 150 miles from this port. The men rescued were in a [illegible] ing condition [illegible] when brought round they reported that they were in a starving condition without food and water for fifteen days and the craft was adrift some days before from Tavoy and could not get back. They had drifted over 200 miles from their homes. They were made over to the Port authorities. The vessel being too big to be swung on and too small to be towed was allowed to drift away by the 'Maharajah which had rescued them.

TOWER OF SILENCE FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The consecration ceremony of the new tower of silence will take place on 25th December. The ceremony will be open to Parsis only and one of the head priests, Dastur Kaikhosroo Dastur Gamaspasana of Bombay with his brother has been requested and has accepted to come to Calcutta to supervise the ceremony. The consecrated ground will be open to the public after December 26th and also the tower of silence, which will be built over the consecrated ground, until the latter is finally consecrated to the dead. The preliminary ceremony in connection with the new tower took place on Sunday morning in the presence of a large gathering of Parsis, ladies and gentlemen, when after Avasta prayers by priests were completed one of them M. K. Beram Kamdin dug with a pixaxe some portion of the ground over which the tower is to be built and declared the ground consecrated for the commencement of succeeding ceremonies.

THEFT OF RIFLES IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 5.

The Lucknow Cantonment Police report the theft of six rifles from the barracks of the Highland Light Infantry and five from the bungalows of the King's Own Regiment, It is reported that some Kabulis have been arrested on suspicion.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 5.

Two months ago the first branch of the Servants of India Society was opened in Madras for work in the Madras Presidency. To-day another branch has been opened which will begin work in the Deccan and will gradually extend it to Bombay, Berar and the Central Provinces. This branch consists of seven members and four permanent assistants.

THE Canadian dairy products exported during the last fiscal year showed an increase of £252,000.

SERIOUS FIRE IN JUTE PRESS.

Damage Four Lakhs.

FREE FIGHT WITH RIOTOUS COOLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

A fire broke out in the Strand Bank Jute Press this morning which resulted in considerable loss. The fire was brought under control by 8 this morning, but not until the better part of the walls and roof had collapsed. The giders within the buildings were beat into all sorts of shape. It was indeed due to the great resource and promptitude displayed by Mr. Phillips and his men that the surrounding buildings were saved. All the jute is practically destroyed, either by fire or by water. The tank of the Strand Press from which the water had been obtained ran dry and with a view of saving the building Mr. Phillips ordered the engine to be shifted inside the hydraulic press compound. But when the firemen approached the gate Mr. Galloway, the Engineer, is alleged to have ordered the press coolies to prevent the brigade from entering into the premises. But under the Fire Brigade Act the Chief Engineer is empowered to break or take anything to enable him to extinguish the fire. The firemen on finding the gates locked against them burst them open with crowbars and axes and on entering they were received by a hovering mob of coolies numbering over a thousand, and assaulted.

A free fight ensued and in the scuffle Engineers Morgan and Gawler were injured and Jamadar Mowla Bali was brutally belaboured by over fifty men. The Engineers and firemen in order to defend themselves had, it is alleged, to arm themselves with crowbars and spanners in order to carry out their duties.

The Police who had in the meanwhile arrived on the scene were ordered, it is further alleged, by Mr. Phillips to arrest Mr. Galloway. But before the order was carried out the said Engineer allowed the Brigade to draw the water from the tank which ended the disturbances.

The police are enquiring into the matter. The damage is estimated at 4 lakhs of rupees.

NEW STEAMER FOR RANGOON.

Wireless Telegraphy Installed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 5.

The Bibby line steamer, "Glencastershire", which is the first of the company's vessels fitted up with a wireless telegraphy installation, on her maiden trip to Rangoon, arrives here to-day. The Commander, telegraphing on Sunday, reported bad weather near Table Island, which caused some delay. All are well on board.

Table Island got into touch with the steamer, but the signals received were too faint to be deciphered.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 5.

The prosecution of Dr. Kaka and Framroze Edalji Panchakey in connection with the alleged improper sale of land at Clifton, Karachi, commenced to-day in the City Magistrate's Court, when the evidence of Mr Lilley, Superintendent, Municipal Office, and Abraham Reuben, Municipal Surveyor, was recorded. The further hearing has been adjourned till to-morrow.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

In the Midnapore damage suit before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Motilal Mookerjee, officiating Government Pleader of Midnapore, deposed to-day that in several sensational criminal cases, conducted by the Moulvi and Lalmohon he defended accused and secured their release, whereupon both these Police Officers asked him not to accept cases for the defence, which he did and had since been acting for the Crown. Witness attended a mass meeting in which people were asked to patronise Swadeshi. In his opinion Swadeshi was not the outcome of the Partition of Bengal, but certainly the partition gave an impetus to the Swadeshi movement. This movement had nothing to do with boycott or picketting. The case is proceeding.

THE STANDING OF S. S. "OTHELLO."

Marine Court of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 5.

A Special Marine Court of Enquiry was held on Saturday in the City Magistrate's Court by Mr. Camming into the stranding of the Wilson Liner "Othello" on the Sind Coast on 21st August. The evidence of the ship's Captain Webster and of the second Officer Smith and others was taken. The City Magistrate was assisted in his enquiry by Captains Nelson and Parkar and by two assessors, Captain Hood of the "Trafford Hall" and Captain McNicholl.

It is stated that in the report to Government the Court acquits both the officers. Mr. Elphinston, Solicitor, appeared for Captain Webster.

PROPOSED FOREST RANGERS' SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 5.

In order to train local men for subordinate appointments in the Forest Department, a proposal has been made for the creation of a Forest Rangers' school in connection with the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

Capt. F. Ashe, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in midwifery in the Secunderabad Division.

Major Goodwin, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a Specialist in Operative Survey, Quetta Division.

IT is stated that "Al-Hidyat," a vernacular paper which represents the Hidayat-ul-Islam of Delhi, has been asked to furnish a security of Rs. 2,500 under the Press Act. The paper recently indulged in some criticism of the Arya Samaj.

THE whole of Manchuria has been declared plague infected.

HOWRAH SEDITIOUS GANG CASE.

Tampering with the 10th Jats.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

In the Howrah political gang case before the Chief Justice and Justices Brett and Chatterjee, Mr. P. D. Roy for the Crown continued his opening address and referred to the evidence he would give as regards the attempt on the part of the accused to tamper with the allegiance of the 10th Jats.

The approver Lalit said that there was a meeting in the house of Doctor Sarat Mitter at Chowanipore in which there was an influential Punjabi present. This was in 1901. After that there was target practice at Agarparah. The approver was told to go there and make over some money to Arjun Singh of the Tenth Jats. There would be evidence to show that these soldiers of the Tenth Jats did go and that money was made over to them. These soldiers of the 10th Jats should be called upon and would admit of the attempt to tamper with their allegiance, that money was offered to them and that they took it, but when they found that it was for the purpose of fighting against the British Government, they said that they would not do it. These men were then asked to give back the money and Arjun Singh said that he had spent it. Of course that was only a half truth. There was a corroboration of the exact details as given by the approver. Then these men would be implicated to the very fullest extent. Another part of the approver's statement was to the effect that a certain sum of money was brought in silver and converted into notes. He was then told to go with notes to the gate of Belvedere, nearest the Zoo, and that he would there find a soldier on sentry duty whom he knew and that he was to throw the notes on the ground in front of the soldier. The approver did as he was told and the soldier picked up the notes. The approver then came back and reported what he had done to Noren Chatterjee, who had sent him. The case is proceeding.

SEALDAH RAILWAY CASE.

Accused Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The Sealdah Railway Case in which Sergeant Major Redmond of Chota Nagpore Light Horse and 74th R. F. A. Barrackpore, was charged with trespassing into a reserved railway compartment occupied by the family of Raja Dadh-Sing Dhudhuria of Azimgany, was disposed of to-day by Mr. C. C. Chatterjee, Police Magistrate. The accused was found guilty and fined twenty rupees.

LATER.

Sergeant Major Redmond, of Chota Nagpur Light Infantry, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 or in default twenty days' rigorous imprisonment by the Sealdah Magistrate to-day under Section 120, Railway Act, and Section 447, Indian Penal Code. The accused at Barrackpore railway station forced entrance into a second class reserved compartment of a down Murshidabad passenger train which was occupied by a purdanashin lady. It transpired in the evidence that the accused seized hold of a railway coolie and abstracted a carriage key and after opening the door threw it on the railway lines. The accused not only disregarded the lady and her younger brother's objection but sat opposite to the former and demanded the latter to remove the purdah he held in front of his sister to screen her off from the intruder's view. The accused waived his right to trial as an European British subject [illegible] pleaded not guilty. The [illegible] magistrate found the charge brought home to him and convicted him.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

Classification of Depressed Classes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—We are in a position to state with regard to the assumed proposals that have been made to alter the classification by religion of the depressed classes, that the actual situation is as follows :—

It appears that it was never proposed by the census authorities to alter the classification of the Imperial tables. The procedure will remain the same as at previous censuses, and all persons, who return themselves as Hindus in the schedules, will be classed accordingly. The question raised in a note which has given rise to controversy was, whether it would be possible to add some remarks explaining that the figures include certain castes, who, for various reasons, cannot be regarded strictly as Hindus. At present, however, this matter is merely a subject of enquiry, and no definite instructions have been given.

MADRAS NURSING INSTITUTE.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 4.

The Annual Report of the Madras Nursing Institute for 1909-10 records a considerable progress during the period under review. The objects of the institute are similar to those of the Lady Minto's Association in Upper India, viz., supplying fully trained and experienced nurses for cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians. The institute which derives its income from interest on invested funds, and the grant from the Lady Minto's Nursing Association, as well as from subscriptions and fees, aims at supplying fully qualified nurses at moderate rates, and this it will be able to do for subscribers only. Subscriptions are fixed at an exceedingly moderate scale. During the period under review, it maintained twelve fully trained nurses in addition to a matron and a superintendent. Seventy-two cases, mostly of enteric, were under the care of nurses from the Institute. Besides the Headquarters at Madras, the nurses were maintained at Ootacamund and Travancore, and during the year nurses from the Institute travelled all over the Presidency and attended cases in various places. The Committee of the Institute express the hope that the number of subscribers will continue to increase during the year.

KHULNA GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KULNA, DEC. 5.

P. Chatterjee and B. Banerjee, the Crown witnesses in the Khulna gang case, are alleged to have been attacked and beaten at night on their way home from the Daulatpur Railway Station, one of them being now in hospital with injuries to the head and leg. Various arrests are reported.

AN AUTUMN TOUR IN KASHMIR.

The City of the Sun.

III.

WHEN we finally found ourselves at anchor, after our memorable progress through the beautiful capital of Kashmir, we said to each other—"this is Henley"—the ragged picturesque East had vanished, and instead we saw a number of smart, well kept, house-boats drawn up on either side of the river's bank. However, the towering mountains, and the spreading chenar trees, redeemed the scene from the reproach of being commonplace. As the chenar tree is such a feature of Kashmir scenery it is worth a special word. This unique and splendid tree, is described as being a plane tree, but personally I have seen nothing exactly resembling it in Europe. Its trunk measures as much as 54 feet, and it flings its great branches skyward, with true regal magnificence. As I write, its graceful five pointed leaves, have just begun to turn a glowing crimson.

We were, sad to say, not allowed to admire the landscape in peace. Our boat within one minute of our coming to a stand-still, was surrounded by a swarm of little boats, filled with birds of prey. Owing to an outbreak of cholera, the shopkeepers had experienced a bad season, therefore when they caught sight of our crimson Noah's Ark, making its way through the city, they said to each other, "Here comes a rich man, without delay, let us go and rob him." The Srinagar shopkeepers are mostly very unprepossessing, with their hawk-like noses, and odious greedy black eyes. We at once took an immense dislike to them all, and ordered them off. Our mild expostulation made no impression Then Jim offered to take off his coat and fight any two of them, they only laughed. He threatened to shoot them, they jostled round us unmoved. Even if they sheered off a little way, they always swarmed back like a cloud of flies on to a dish of honey. "There is nothing for it," said the defeated Jim, "but to get inside and pull down the blinds." So we took cover, and remained hidden for so long, that the birds of prey one by one disappeared, but, alas! only for a season.

Our stay in Srinagar was short, but I am able to arrange a visit to the three beautiful gardens planted long ago by the Mogul Emperor Akbar, and his son Jehangir.

What a revelation, Fair Kashmir must have been to those beauty-loving Emperors. It is easy to picture their ever-growing delight in the magnificent scenery, and the cool perfection of the Kashmir climate. It is not difficult either to sympathise with their desire to constrain primeval nature into taking on an ordered loveliness bearing the impress of their own personality. All lovers of gardens must wish that it were possible, to speed a message of gratitude across the centuries of those Royal garden makers.

I crossed the fairest lake in all the world in order to reach Akbar's garden. The Dal Lake has often and often been described in writing, and set before the world in pictured form, but to each one who sees it for the first time, a beauteous and unexpected vision reveals itself. Are any other waters I wonder so marvellously transparent? So crystal clear were they, I could watch the fish playing among the weeds, and note every separate vein on the leaves moving ceaselessly to and fro in the depths of the lake. The imperial purple of the mountains, was mirrored in such a vivid and decisive manner in the still waters, that reality and reflection, seemed the one as tangible as the other. To glorify the scene, the autumn sunshine touched the waters with a splendour of gold, and the azure of the sky smiled softly overhead. Thus to see you in perfection, even once, fair lake is to treasure your memory for ever very near one's heart.

Our boat moved gently onward, through the quiet of the autumn noontide, to the Nasim Bagh, or Garden of Delicious Breezes, planted by Akbar four hundred years ago. There are no flowers in the garden now, only superb chenar trees arranged in avenues of geometrical exactitude. Originally there were, I believe, over a thousand trees, and even to-day a vast number remain. No sooner had Akbar annexed Kashmir, in 1589, than he would appear to have turned his thoughts to garden making, and who can question that he succeeded in creating a retreat of utter beauty and delight. As I wondered among the ruins of ancient pleasure houses, in the shadow of the great trees, I thought very kindly of the Royal poet and dreamer, who had once enriched the world with his presence. If you cross the lake to the side opposite to where Akbar's garden lies, you find two other charming Gardens. One is named the Shalimar, or Royal Garden, and the other the Nishat Bagh or Garden of Gladness, and they both owe their existence to Akbar's son, Jehangir. This Emperor made several beautiful gardens in Kashmir, to please his wife, the renowned Nur Jehan, and each is endowned with its own peculiar enchantment. The Shalimar has been the theme of poets, it is worthy of its regal title, the elaborate black marble pavilion, the fountains and formal terraces are all perfect in their way—but it is the Garden of Gladness that I shall always yearn to see again. Here are no lordly pleasure houses, but how radiant is the foreground of bright flowers, spreading trees and verdant slopes—how glorious the distant view of the shimmering lake and the snow-crowned mountains gleaming in the sun.

"Sweet is this garden, through envy of which
the tulip is spotted.
The rose of the sun and moon forms
it's beautiful lamp."

Fair Garden of Gladness, why do our restless spirits drive us from the smiling haven you offer us, into the noisy commonplace world without?

The long journeys from the plains of India to Kashmir, so often undertaken by the Mogul Emperors, stir the imagination. Manucci, the entertaining Italian historian, describes with some force the setting forth of the royal calvalcade from Lahore. The innumerable elephants, with their embroidered trappings, the sumptuous palankeens, the baggage, animals, servants and slaves, must indeed have formed a mighty army. Manucci mentions among other things, that one of the royal ladies took a young gentleman disguised as a girl in her litter to amuse her on the journey to Kashmir. Perhaps, the wearisome length of the journey partly excused this audacious act, for the Imperial dignity would only admit of a slow and stately mode of travel. I have often traced the Imperial Route, as it is called, on the map and planned to make a pilgrimmage along the very road the Mogul Emperors travelled, and visit the ruins of their rest houses. I would like to pause on the Pir Panjal Pass, from where it is said the minarets of Lahore are sometimes visible, and imagine that perhaps Jehangir and Nur Mahal stood there, and tried to see a glimpse of their far off Palaces. When I reached Bahramgalla, I would fain try and picture to myself the scenes which took place when Jehangir here breathed his last. He had spent thirteen summers in Kashmir, and when the Arch-Enemy overtook him on his last journey to the Valley he loved, he yearned to outwit death for even a little while, so that he might at least reach the haven of his heart's desire. But his wishes remained unfulfilled, and his devoted wife Nur Jehan, conveyed his body from Bahramgalla to Lahore, where she built a splendid tomb, to do honour to the memory of her Beloved.

It was my happy fate to spend many never-to-be-forgotten days in one of the gardens much favoured by these royal lovers. In order to reach the garden, Achebal by name, we had to journey many miles up the Jhelum. We progressed in our usual slow and stately fashion. At times our trusty boat stuck on sand banks and this made it necessary for the crew to call aloud on Allah and the Saints to help them. It is true that Allah was only appealed to in extreme cases, a Saints' help seemed generally sufficient to reflout us. Their favourite petition frequently re-iterated echoes in one's memory. The words sounded like this :

"Yah Pir
Dast Gir"

which being interpreted means "Oh saint lend us an arm." Well, finally, one day, "praise be to the Saints," as they say in Ireland and without doubt also in Kashmir, we actually reached our destination.

K. F. G.

AT Putney the other day Lord George Wellesley (youngest son of the Duke of Wellington) swam into the Thames and rescued a woman who was attempting to commit suicide by drowning.

IT is understood that the deficiency in connection with the Charing Cross Bank is estimated at £1,000,000.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE NATIONAL HORSE SUPPLY.

THE Government is taking steps to stem the decline of light horse-breeding in this country. It was recently announced that, with this object in view, the sum of between £40,000 and £50,000 will annually be voted to the purpose. The money will be forthcoming from the fund created by the Development Act, and will, no doubt, be administered by the Board of Agriculture, acting in conjunction with a number of recognised authorities. Not only should it stem the decline; it should bring about a much desired improvement, such as would be consonant with the nation's prestige as the best horse-breeding nation in the world. The precise nature of the scheme of administration is, it is understood, under consideration at the present time, though there is good reason to believe that the suggestions of Viscount Helmsley's Horse Supply Committee have in the main been favorably received, and should in that case be made the basis of the Board of Agriculture's operations. Those people interested in light horse-breeding in this country, and in the bigger question of national defence as governed by an adequate and effective horse supply for Army purposes, may be at this stage not inappropriately reminded of the main features of the Horse Supply Committee's report.

No one needs to be told at this time of day that the main cause of the decrease is the general adoption of the automobile. In particular it has closed the market for misfits. There are other causes, such as the fact that the majority of farmers can no longer afford to hunt, and, therefore, in the absence of any inducement, and very often in the absence of facilities either for acquiring brood mares or getting them served by suitable stallions, they have lost interest in light-horse breeding. It is satisfactory to notice that the proposal to put restrictive charges on all animals exported is disapproved. The fact is undeniable that the foreigners are steadily buying up our best mares for their own remount depots. Nevertheless, the barring of the foreign buyer would result in the industry being reduced to far worse straits than it is in to-day. Many breeders would have no option then but to discontinue breeding for their best customer. During the Dublin Horse Show last August the activity of the foreigners was evident to all observers, and the exaggeration given to it in certain quarters was not at all to the liking of the Irish breeders and dealers. What is the alternative remedy for keeping those better-class horses in the country which at present find their way abroad?

Viscount Helmsley's committee say the War Office must co-operate as it has never done before; it must purchase horses at three years of age, and not at a year later, when the breeder must sell at a loss, if he is to accept the War Office maximum; the authorities must continue to get into touch with breeders; there should be more facilities for breeders to acquire mares; there should be free nominations for approved mares to approved sires; while stallions should be bought and placed in far greater numbers than hitherto, being registered, and placed with breeders on a loan-purchase system. By the term light-horses it will be understood that reference is made only to those belonging to the hunter type and those animals which are bred on pole lines, but which grow above the height of 14·2. High-class hunters and polo ponies fetch high prices, but they are the exception. The vast majority are difficult to place in the market, for which reason it is not easy to breed to a profit. However, they are the very animals required for War Office purposes.

THE CASE FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

Three thousand horses are bought for the Army annually in times of peace. It can be so, it may be asked with some reason, "What use can the War Office find for the many more animals which are likely to be produced under such a scheme as the one now under consideration?" The buying at three years old will of itself increase the supply. To this the committee reply: "Whether that number (3,000) is sufficient or not to provide for a rapid mobilisation is not within the province of your committee to say. But we may venture to point out that this annual purchase for the Army should be used to encourage the breeder rather than to discourage him, as is at present the case.... It may be that for military reasons it would be inconvenient for the Army to purchase all the horses at three years old. In that case, while buying as many as possible at that age, they should give an increased price for older horses. Although buying at a younger age than now at the same price, or buying at the same age as now at an increased price, would involve some increase in the Army Estimates, yet your committee feel that they are justified in saying that in reality it would be a national economy. Not only would the Army derive advantage by being the first in the market, but also by utilising their annual purchase as an encouragement to the breeder they would be doing something to maintain the supply they require, and so would be fostering a very valuable asset in time of war.

Recommendations with regard to mares may be summarised in the way. In order to restock depleted districts with mares facilities should be given to breeders to acquire them (a) by advancing loans for their purchase, (b) by purchasing mares and reselling them on easy terms to breeders, and (c) by leasing them to breeders at a small annual rent. The estimated expenditure would be £7,000. The suggestion that approved mares should be given nominations to the value of £2 or £3 to approved sires would involve an outlay of £14,000. In regard to the stallions it is proposed that £13,700 might be spent in three specified ways. The sum of £5,000 should be devoted to be purchase by the Government of high-class thoroughbred sires with a view to their resale at a reduced price, on conditions to breeder or to their being leased to breeders. Depending on it would be a system of loans to breeders, the expenditure being estimated at £6,000. The sum of £2,700 is allocated to the purchase of entire yearling colts (thoroughbred or registered), with a view to re-sale to breeders when four years old, for use as sires. In this connection it seems hardly necessary to point out that many of the best-known breeders of light horses are strongly opposed to using the services of any other than absolutely thoroughbred horses. The stipulation that no sire should be allowed to travel for hire without a certificate of soundness from hereditary disease is admirable from all points of view.

TOTAL COST OF THE SCHEME.

With regard to organisation, Viscount Helmsley's committee suggest that the funds provided should be under the control of the President of the Board of Agriculture, as Minister responsible to Parliament; that he should be assisted by an advisory council, consisting of representatives of various bodies; and that the advisory council and the Board of Agriculture should work through local committee, with a paid corresponding member. Organisation on these lines would cost about £5,300 a year making in all a total of £40,000, and as it is suggested that Ireland should have a separate grant of £10,000, the Horse Supply Committee urge the sum of £50,000 as being necessary. Since this report was signed the whole question has taken a big step forward. Intimation has been made that the Government is at last going to act in a worthy manner, and, as already stated, there are good reasons for believing that the scheme will for the most part be shaped on the one outlined above. Shortly, no doubt, it will emerge, in a still more practical shape, from the joint counsels of the Government officials and outside representative breeders. For the first time, therefore, for many years past, the outlook before the British breeder of light horses has immeasurably brightened.

ARMY AEROPLANES.

In view of the attention being given by the British authorities to the type of aeroplane most suited to military requirements, the following letter from the U.S.A. Attache in Paris to a General in New York, published in the New York "Army and Navy Journal," is of interest :—

"My dear General,—I do not want you to be under any misapprehension with regard to the impression you may have obtained from me on the subject of the relative usefulness from a military point of view, of the monoplane, as exhibited by the Bleriot type and the biplane as represented by the Wright. You, of course, understand perfectly well that up to date no successful aeroplane has yet been invented and constructed having in view solely military uses. That will come later undoubtedly; but at present military men are using machines which were invented and perfected for no other purpose but to fly—fly as fast, as far, as high, and with as much regularity as possible. That up to the present has been the thing aimed for, and to a great extent accomplished.

"For technical reasons which we went over together, I think you will see that the small wing, high-power monoplane ought to be faster than any biplane: but the Belmont Park meeting this month

(October) may belie this prediction, and for reasons of patriotic pride, I sincerely hope that it will.

"The great defect of the Blériot and Antoinette monoplanes—the types of monoplanes now successfully used in the French army—is the position of the observer above his wings. He cannot see directly under him and this is a serious disadvantage from two points of view. He cannot see things as he flies directly over them and all that he looks at be it friend or enemy is necessarily at a greater distance and at a lower angle than if he could place himself more nearly over it. In the second place the military aviator having to land at unexpected places has to reconnoitre his own landing point. A man on a monoplane may select from a distance what seems to him a suitable, unobstructed field, but when he comes down there may be obstructions—wires, ditches, &c.—which he had not seen, and which may give him a very bad tumble. This defect does not exist with the Wright and Farman biplanes—two types which, as you know, are also extensively used by French military aviators. On one of these machines a man can circle about and immediately over the field he has chosen for landing, and he can see with the utmost accuracy the exact nature of the ground, and, should it prove less favourable than it seems at a distance he can readily move off before he has got in to trouble. At the first manœuvres I several times saw aviators in reconnaissance dip their Blériot machines sharply downward and resume the horizontal. This was because they could not see what was below them except by dipping sharply down.

"I do not believe that any decision is as yet even thought of in the French army with regard to the ultimate type or types of aeroplanes which they will select for military work. At present, the four types mentioned above are all being used in increasing numbers in the army, and, having already accomplished so much, they are wisely content to go right ahead along the lines of the last year. General Brun, the Minister of War, deserves, and fortunately is now receiving, the highest praise for the courage, firmness, and intelligence which, in the face of very disagreeable attacks, he has shown in the last year in developing military aviation in the army. He doubtless realises that if war broke out in the next year he would have on hand between fifty and 100 aeroplanes ready for business, and with a good many crews already fairly well trained to their work. This is a very comfortable situation to be in, and the French can, therefore, well afford to go slowly in deciding upon the ultimate type which will be adopted for military aviation.—Ever sincerely yours

"T. BENTLEY MOTT."

The British authorities are to experiment with Wright, Blériot, and Farman machines, among others.

PRIZE-GIVING AT ALIBAG.

Dr. Mackichan's Speech.

The annual prize-giving of the John Elphinston High School at Alibag took place on November 30 in the hall of the High School building, Mr. J.K.N. Kabraji, Collector of Kolaba, occupying the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Dr. Bopardiker, the Civil Surgeon, Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya, Mr. Baindurkar, the Mamlatdar, and many other gentlemen of the town.

After a display of gymnastic feats by the schoolboys in the compound of the High School, the visitors were then conducted into the Hall and the proceedings inside commenced with a prayer offered by the Rev. R. B. Douglas, M.A., the Superintendent of the High School, after which the Chairman rose to speak.

He said he did not come to speak but hear Doctor Mackichan's speech. He spoke highly of the good management of the School.

Mr. Safre, the Head Master, then read the annual report of the School, from which the following are some of the facts.

THE SCHOOL REPORT.

The Institution was established in 1879 by the Free Church (now the United Free Church of Scotland) as represented by its Missionary, the Rev. Gangaram Kavalkar, with the co-operation of the Principal of the Wilson College. To his sympathy and hearty work the building mainly owes its erection. The then Collector of Kolaba, Mr. John Elphinston, extended his moral and financial help to the Institution in commemoration of which it bears his name. The Government has all along extended liberal help in the shape of building and general grants to the School. The annual grant in aid, from a small sum in the beginning of the Institution, is now been increased to Rs. 2,300, on the recommendation of Mr. R. B. Karandiker, the Inspector of Education of the Southern Division. This has enabled the School to employ an additional graduate on the staff. The School has sent up 17 boys this year for the Matriculation Examination and 7 for the School Final which examinations were held on the 14th and 21st instant respectively. Last year the School sent up 14 for the Matriculation and 7 for the School Final, of whom 6 and 2 passed respectively. The School at present has 230 pupils, 227 boys and 3 girls. The gradual development of the School has made us feel the inconvenience of finding accommodation for all in one hall.

As to the instruction imparted in the School, it is of 3 kinds—religious and moral, secular and physical. Religious and moral instruction is imparted in the School daily and it is hoped the good foundation thus laid may support a good superstructure and lead the boys and girls to lead useful and peaceful lives. After the reading of the report, there were several recitations and dialogues by the pupils. Some songs were also sung in Marathi by some of the boys. Then the Chairman asked Mrs. Mackichan to carry out the most interesting function of distributing prizes to the public who stood high in the annual examination of the School. Special prizes were awarded for hockey, cricket and gymnastic exercises and also for singing. Some of the pupils received prizes for general knowledge in Scripture.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan then addressed the audience. It was a great pleasure to him to be present on this occasion and address the young students of a School which he had known from its very birth and infancy. He had treated its gradual development with great interest, and it rejoiced him much to see the moral, intellectual and physical progress the students had made, as seen from the report of the School as well as the testimony borne by the Collector. He urged Indian students to endeavour to secure the educational development which was to be observed in Japan and strive to put down the caste system which was a great hindrance to moral and mental advancement, and be ever ready to accept all that was good and true, no matter from what source it came.

The Rev. R. B. Douglas then thanked the President for occupying the Chair, Mrs. Mackichan for kindly distributing the prizes and Dr. Mackichan for his address. The proceedings ended by the distribution of flowers and 'Pan Supari' and the singing of the National Anthem in Marathi.

PLAGUE-CARRYING RATS.

Increase in Melbourne.

A STATEMENT of a somewhat alarming character as to the increase of black rats in Melbourne was made by the Chairman of the Board of Public Health (Dr. N. Ham) at a meeting of the Board on Nov. 16. He said that when he dealt with the question in a previous report shortly after his arrival in Melbourne to take up his public duties, he had expressed the opinion that the freedom of the city from bubonic plague was to a large extent due to the species of rat that existed here. They had the grey rat principally. The black rat was the plague-carrier. That was the rat that shared with man, his food and shelter. Twelve months ago only 6 per cent. of the rats caught on the wharfs were of the black species. The percentage had been increased at one time to 46 per cent. The black rat was not confined to the wharfs, but was being caught in warehouses.

He had prepared a Rat Destruction Bill, in which it was proposed to make every individual responsible for killing of rats on his own premises. While he was not an alarmist he was bound to say that if the plague came along Melbourne had its particular kind of rat to carry it.

Dr. Ham mentioned further that he had 74 fleas taken off rats submitted to Dr. Tidswell, the Government Pathologist of New South Wales. It was interesting that only one specimen of plague flea was identified out of the lot. That flea was got from a black rat, which was caught on the steamer "Meeinderry," and had evidently been brought in from over the sea.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages which appear in the Australian papers are later than those which arrived by the last mail :—

The Constitutional Crisis.

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

London, Nov. 19.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) made no reference to guarantee in his statement in the House of Commons yesterday, and at the end of the debate he was besieged with demands for a definition of "contingent guarantees."

In reply, Mr. Asquith declined and said he would continue to decline to make any statement regarding the advice he had given to the King, who he said must stand aloof from political conflicts.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Earl of Cromer and the Marquis of Lansdowne questioned the Earl of Crewe on the subject. The latter declined to say more than that if the Government were returned to power with a working majority, it was assumed that the Lords would give effect to the will of the people.

The Liberal journals praise Mr. Asquith's courage and coolness in managing the crisis. A feature of the debate, they remark, was the attitude of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, who sat silent but radiant.

The Conservative papers consider that the cry against the Peers will have less driving power than it had a year ago.

The critics of the Government complain that there is no justification for a dissolution, as the Lords had never seen the Bill which they are accused of having refused to adopt. Contrary to precedent, it is said, the Government are using an expiring register when by waiting a few weeks they could have had a better and more representative register.

There is already a great outcry that the elections will interfere with the ante-Christmas trade. Some journals condemn as tyrannous the action of the Government in not permitting the Lords to amend a Bill affecting their own fate. The Government are taunted with throwing in payment of members as a sop to catch voters, although they have declared that the election will be a straight out fight on the vote.

MR. ASQUITH AT NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.

London, Nov. 20.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) was the guest of the National Liberal Club at luncheon yesterday. Most of the members of the Government were present.

Mr. Asquith who met with a tremendous ovation admitted that it was unusual for a Government enjoying confidence on all questions of general policy to find itself obliged to advise a dissolution, but new circumstances demanded a new precedent. New Commons were more emphatically representative of the will of the people than the Commons of 1906. Yet measures embodying the will of the people were thwarted and defeated by the House of Lords. The climax was reached when the Budget was rejected.

The House of Commons, continued the Prime Minister, was elected in January with a majority of over a hundred in favour of limiting the veto. After a truce they must relinquish their method of compromise as a thing that had been tried and had failed. The negotiations were now over, and war had been declared. The latest borough elections would conclude on the 8th prox., and the latest counties elections on the 17th prox. This was much better than having an election hovering over their heads right through Christmas.

Mr. Asquith denied that the Liberals were proposing the unchecked domination of a single Chamber. Surely Lord Rosebery was aware that they had been living when the Tories were in office under the yoke of single Chamber tyranny. The Liberals proposed to confine to the second Chamber those subordinate functions admittedly appropriate to such a body, and to secure the fair even working of the two Chambers, whichever party was in power.

The representatives of the people proceeded Mr. Asquith, were entitled to a controlling voice in both policy and legislation. The ancient picturesque structure of the House of Lords had been condemned by its own inmates as unsafe and parricidal pickaxes were already at work. Constitutional jerry-builders were hurrying from everywhere with new plans. The Tories were determined not to face the electorate with the incubus of the House of Lords on their back. Something called a second Chamber with a coat of thin democratic varnish must, they said, be substituted. This was to consist of a nebulous body of uncertain size and undefined proportions, of hereditary peers, officially qualified peers, and others chosen by somebody, somewhere, somehow.

The Opposition, added the Prime Minister, expected the country to vote upon what to all intents and purposes was the ghost of the Government's plan. The latter created an immediately workable instrument to settle deadlocks, and it was the only plan before the country which even pretended to meet the urgent necessities of the case. Their great social and economic ideals could not wait. They, therefore, asked for a renewal of confidence, and with united forces and disciplined energy the Liberals would take the longest step in their lifetime for the real enfranchisement of the people.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

London, Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr G. N. Barnes (Labour) said it was impossible for the Labour Party to be associated with the Government until definite information had been given of the Government's intentions regarding the Osborne decision. The Parliament Bill should have been before the House of Lords months ago instead of being discussed with closed doors. The House had not heard a word regarding guarantees and apparently the election was to be fought on the same issue as in January last and on the same register except that a number of workmen would be disfranchised owing to removals. He protested against the Government not dealing with the question of poverty. The problem would not be solved by speeches at the City Temple.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) said that the struggle with the House of Lords was full of difficulty, and was not likely to be concluded with success if entered into in a spirit of nagging futility. A spirit of comradeship was essential. The Labour members were not the only people who should be allowed to talk of alleviating poverty and distress. The Liberals had been responsible for old-age pensions.

ATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

London, Nov. 20.

Mr. Asquith did not mention Home Rule is his address at the National Liberal Club.

The programme of the Conference of the National Liberal Federation at Hull has been revised. Various resolutions have been dropped and it is proposed to concentrate the entire business on the single issue of the Lords veto.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary in a letter to his constituents, states that an election is necessary in order to impress the Opposition with the need of yielding.

Mr. Bonar Law, who at present sits for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, will contest North-West Manchester at the forthcoming general elections.

MINISTERIAL SARCASM.

London, Nov. 21.

Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office, speaking at Startford on Saturday, said the coming campaign would be short and severe. The Government stood for the people, first, and all the time. The Lord saw the writing on the wall, and they disliked allusions to Peers, who after becoming bankrupt married actresses or American heiresses and brought into the country more money than Mr. Redmond had done. They therefore said, "Let us remove these unhappy people from the House and only leave the sound, democratically-minded, and popularly-approved people like Lord Milner and Lord Curzon." (Laughter.)

THE IRISH PARTY.

London, Nov. 19.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times" states that payment of members will create many independent candidates in Ireland and will shatter the discipline of the Irish Nationalists.

London, Nov. 21.

There has been much comment in Ireland over Mr. Asquith's silence on Saturday concerning Home Rule. Critics remark that unless further light is forthcoming on the matter Mr. O'Brien will be greatly strengthened. He is ready to declare the guarantees concerning the House of Lords have not been obtained, that Mr. Redmond has received no definite promise of a Home Rule Bill, and that the only certainty if the Liberals be returned will be the passing of the Budget, which is unpopular with all classes in Ireland.

Mr. John Redmond, in a statement to the Press, declares that the dissolution has come unexpectedly, and that the time for preparing for the elections is short. The National Directory of the United Irish League will, he states, be summoned at the earliest possible moment to arrange the best policy for dealing with the emergency that has arisen.

Mr. Michael Joyce, M.P. (Nationalist), speaking at Whitechapel yesterday, on the anniversary of the execution of Larkin and O'Brien at Manchester, said Mr. Asquith speech on Friday indicated that the Liberal Party had toed the line like men.

Lord Roberts and the Army and Navy.

London, Nov. 18.

Earl Roberts has given notice of the following motion in the House of Lords "that in view of the altered strategic conditions on land and sea in Europe the House views with grave and growing concern Britain's inadequate naval and military arrangement."

Mexican Riots.

Mexico City, Nov. 20.

At Puebla yesterday a sister of Jose Cerdan (ringleader of a revolutionary rising) shot the Chief of Police dead because the police had interfered with a meeting hostile to President Diaz. A constable thereupon shot the woman dead.

Street fighting ensued, and in the affray 110 persons (including many women fighters) were killed.

Jose Cerdan and 43 other rebels were captured and quiet was restored.

Riotous Bluejackets.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

Paris, Nov. 20.

At Cherbourg last night 200 riotous bluejackets from the visiting American battleships fought their way into the Cafe de Paris at about 12 o'clock and insisted upon being served with drinks. A French patrol ordered them to leave the premises and they retorted by disarming the commanding officer. The patrol thereupon cleared the cafe with fixed bayonets. Subsequently the bluejackets smashed the windows of the cafe. Revolvers were fired during the disturbance.

During the night an American sailor was stabbed in the course of a quarrel with a Frenchman and his body was thrown into a dock. The bluejackets became angered, because many of them had been robbed.

The Moorish Army.

Tangier, Nov. 20.

The Moorish officers are antagonistic to the army reforms instituted by the Sultan as the paying of the men has been taken out of their hands.

Some time ago the officers stole a considerable number of army rifles, and the Sultan recovered possession of the weapons by ordering the troops to Fez for inspection. To make a show the officers produced the arms and hired loafers to serve as soldiers, the idea being to conceal the fact that they were drawing pay for more men than they commanded. When the army appeared at the capital the Sultan closed the palace gates and disarmed the soldiers to the intense chagrin of the officers, who discovered that they had been neatly trapped.

The Welsh Dispute.

London, Nov. 20.

Pellets from explosives have been found embedded in the walls of the manager's house at the Brittannic colliery in South Wales. The manager's house at the Clydach Vale pit has also been damaged.

Imperial Congress of Universities.

London, Nov. 21.

Arrangements have been made to hold the Congress of the Universities of the Empire in London during the first week of July, 1912. The oversea universities have been invited to send early next year suggestions regarding a provisional agenda paper, the subjects to include (1) university organisation ; (2) universities in relation to (a) teachers and undergraduates, (b) past-graduates and research work, (c) schools and other agencies of higher education. The heads of all the leading British universities invite the members of the Congress to visit the institutions under their control.

A French Sensation.

Paris, Nov. 20.

At the unveiling of a monument to the distinguished statesman, Jules Ferty, at the Tuileries to-day, a royalist workman named Locomour made an assault upon the Premier M. Briand. The spectators became excited and nearly scalped Lacomour.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

The Exchange market is reported dull. Demand to-day is 1s 4 3-32d. Government paper is ninety-four, twelve annas.

Shares of coal :—Auckland is at 4 3-4, Ghusick and Muslia 12 1-2, Ex. div. Industry 12, Ranegunge 13 3-4, Ex. div. Standard 18 1-4, Sendra 10.

PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The Indian Congress appears to have given the Parsees food for studying and knowing their proper position in the confusion of races and denominations inhabiting India.

These have nothing in common with one another, except that they are brought and kept together by the indomitable will and energy of a superior race who has but to relax its hold to see these different fragments of humanity waging war to exterminate each other. When England took India, hundreds of thousands of men were struggling for her possession. The Moguls wanted to possess her, the Mahrattas fought and plundered their way close up to that result, and Pindarees, Rajpoots, Mysorians were all struggling in a devil's dance of anarchy and plunder to obtain the prize. England, however, stepped in and saved India from them all. For nearly a century she has advanced in the pathway of civilization. The policy of England in India is essentially one of internal development and domestic progress. India has been the envy of all European nations. One of them at least is supposed to be casting amorous glances at her. If England took her hand away from her to-day, she would to-morrow be lying dishevelled and distracted on the ground with crowds of men fighting like demons for the possession of her Crown. It would be pure fiction to say that there is any other bond of sympathy of unity between them. To say that education has been gradually wearing out old prejudicies is to give the lie direct to the lessons only lately taught by the self-governing boards of Surat, Broach, Poona and Ahmedabad (as I have written a mass of literature in your columns and elsewhere in this subject I have no wish to rediscuss the question here), or the unseemly scramble for accumulating power in their own hands by cliques and classes of different denominations in all Native States governed by educated India. It is doubtful if mere education of the intellect can ever in the peculiar conditions of India bring about a result so fondly hoped for by the so-called patriots. Until such a result is achieved, which the most sanguine amongst us cannot see on the road to accomplishment within any measurable distance of time, the duty of races and communities whose numerical insignificance is a factor never to be lost sight of in the keen struggle of the survival of the fittest to themselves is to keep a firm grasp of the hand that has helped them. Such communities must always bear in mind that they can never survive, much less be the guides and leaders of men, unless there is some strong hand at their back to uphold their authority. The instinct of self-preservation should urge them on to steer clear of the shifting sands of politics. They should strain every nerve to improve their position, and find ways and means and lay the foundation of a continual spring of material prosperity. There is not the least doubt that the Parsees of the past generation took a correct view of their position in this country, and taking advantage of the security of life and prosperity extended to them by the British, began to improve their material position, and with such success that they soon earned the reputation of being the most prosperous and the most liberal community in India. The Parsees of the present generation have taken to intellectual education, and having no national literature of their own are brought up on Western thought. English poetry and prose are saturated with the liberty of its political institutions, and do not fail to leave their stamp on the reader. The educated Parsee cannot be an exception. He begins to feel and think with those who made the political liberty of a people their life work. He fondly hopes that his country may also achieve that liberty some day, and he ought to contribute his mite towards it. What is it, however, that he can call his country or his people with the exception of his 1,00,000 co-religionists, the millions of India will not eat or drink with him, will not take him into their house and treat him as a brother ? How many in a thousand will understand his ways, wants, and language, and as to country, what part of it will he be pleased to call his country ? Let an educated Parsee honestly answer the question. Does he love India, its climate and its people ? Does he know anything of its past history, its literature on present social institutions ? No. Given all the facilities of earning a livelihood in the midst of his relatives and friends in a more genial climate, will he not joyfully say good-bye to the shores of India, or will he cling back and say, in the words of the poet, "this is my own my native land ?" No, he will not. India cannot be his country, and he cannot be the patriot that he has read of in English books. The climate and physical conditions of India deny such production. In short, he has no love for India and the people. On the other hand, he must confess that, notwithstanding his curt treatment as a subject-race, his sympathies are with the English. He apes English dress, English manners, writes, thinks and speaks in English, even copies his prayers, and has even taken his chance with English wives. Were he not afraid of complete loss of identity, he would avail himself largely of this last condition of life. In what way then can he advance the object of the Baboo Congress composed of people who, compared to him, have a real stake in the country, who have their ancient traditions, their history, their laws, their literature and social institutions ? The Parsees as a body have very little to gain from the Congress. The less the Parsees dabble in politics, the better. They need not be in any hurry to imitate the Baboos of Bengal. It is much to be regretted that it is this unfortunate tendency for high intellectual education that has been undermining the prosperity of my co-religionists. The latest mania for manufacturing Doctors and Lawyers is being undermining the prosperity of my co-religionists. The latest mania for manufacturing Doctors and Lawyers is being carried to a mad extent, and tempts them to be politicians. All other conditions are being subordinated to this foolish craze for cultivating the intellect, health, morals, religion, self-reliance, of the hundreds of Parsees in service to-day, how many, if thrown out, can earn an independent living ? It will be difficult to find among them a dozen. Only the other day you, or your contemporary, in a powerful leader on the Karoon river route very kindly advised the Parsees to open up commercial centres in Persia by their enterprise and energy. This advice so kindly given must fall flat upon the Parsees of to-day, who have lost, and are gradually losing, all enterprise and energy. Thirty years ago numbers would have thought of acting upon the advice, and would have carved out colossal fortunes for themselves, and earned a reputation and the blessings of thousands by their charity. Higher intellectual education has been the thin end of the wedge of the ruin of the Parsees, and the Congress will be the death-knell. The programme of the Congress-wallahs has been simply chimerical, and, like little children they ask for edge tools which can only cut them. Representation, volunteering, arms are all splendid themes for the ranting Hindu orator who has always lived upon theories to rave about from the pulpit ; but how can it pay the practical Parsees, whose wants are daily growing, and who must find means for the growth of his material prosperity ? If the Congress offers to develop the resources of the country, to introduce new manufactures and trades, to revive old industries, I say let the Parsees join it by all means. These are the things that are wanted for the regeneration of the country, but the pulpit patriots who want to govern from their chambers pen in hand fight shy of such herculean tasks. Never mind the starved and impecunious ryots, never mind the illiterate and oppressed women (poor dear souls for whose noble cause, Mr. Malbari is fighting since the last so many years at the sacrifice of time, money, and health) and barbarous social institutions. Only let them rave in Municipal and Legislative Councils, and elsewhere and make them Secretaries to Government, and they will rule India. It is for these reasons that I advise my Parsee friends not to make common cause with people in whom there is no self-reliance, no spirit of enterprise, and no strong moral backbone, and who look upon high Government positions as the goal of all human aspirations. We, Parsees, have earned the first place in the medley of races in India, not by aspiring to be political, not by hankering after Government positions, but by trying to make ourselves respected independently of these ; by our commercial shrewdness, by our scorning danger and seeking new fields of enterprise, by our implicit confidence in British valour and British truthfulness, by looking upon their welfare as our own. Who does not know that in the dreaded days of the Mutiny we, Parsees, stood next to our rulers in imminent danger of being exterminated ? How many of us fell victims in out-stations simply because we were Parsees, and our dislike was next to that of the British. We must not forget the lesson taught only so recently, and ask for liberties of doubtful benefit to us as a class. It is a pity that men like Dadabhai Nowroji (the Tribune of the People) should be lost to our community. If he had only devoted half his energies which he is now wasting upon a fad to the welfare of his own race, he would most decidedly have saved them from going down in the scale as they are doing now, he would have stemmed the tide of the progress downward, drawn them out from the fit of despondency that has seized them since the days of the Share Manis and once more urged them on to take back their lost place as the merchant princes of India. Alas ! he is lost too deep in the wilderness of politics to look back and retrieve the fallen fortunes of his community. Let me assure my Parsee friends that the respect and position they now command is not on account of their intellectual advancement, but on account of the little spirit of enterprise that is still left in some of our elderly men who have kept up the trades and industries to which their elders devoted their attention. When this generation has passed off, and their wealth divided the Parsees will have lost that position which they now hold, and it will not be kept up by Doctors without practice, and lawyers without briefs, raving and ranting in Municipal Meetings and Councils. It is a great surprise to me that the Parsees who have been paying away lakhs of rupees for the good of their own and other races have never cared to give a thought to find out and remedy the causes which are at the bottom of the decline of Parsee prosperity and enterprise. In Europe, such a thing, would not be allowed to exist for a day. They would appoint Committees of experts and call for reports, and at once set to working. This would be the right course to take, and they would not scruple to spend money after it. I would ask all the Parsee journals to give up their private quarrels and give all assistance in the regeneration of their race. It is a vital question intimately connected with our existence as the first race in India, and we ought not to leave a single stone unturned to keep up that position. European friends will only be too glad to render us valuable assistance and advice, and we shall have all their sympathies. Let us have nothing to do with the Congress. It has everything to take away from us, nothing to give us. Let the Parsees take the example of the Jews. There are many points of similarity between us. We are, like them, wanderers from fatherland. They have made themselves famous as merchants. Until now we are doing the same. They have steered clear of politics. We ought to do the same, for in that alone is our salvation. There will be time enough for us to play a part in politics when the British will have taken Persia —as they must in time—only we wish it were sooner. We may then return to Persia with them, in which country our interest even yet remains as fresh as ever. It has been written in the Book of Fate that India can never be a country nor its people a nation. The dream is vain.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, December 3.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY EMPLOYES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—It is stated that the Tramway Conductors and Drivers of Bombay are generally dissatisfied, but nobody knows definitely why. Some of the Bombay public and especially the tram passengers are unware of the grievances, we poor, but hard working people are labouring under while some forward themselves to make statements favourable, or otherwise to us, and it is true that they naturally fear that they would be put to inconvenience, in case we are unfortunately compelled to adhere to 30th century methods of getting our grievances redressed. Our hardships and ill-treatment are not imaginary, but real, and it is the present urgent situations, the manner, we are treated at present, the bad times, the doubly dear living in Bombay, and our assiduous work of a taxing nature with responsibility attached to it, and the constant probability of meeting with accidents and consequent injuries that has compelled us to test our lot.

As the tram passengers and the public-at-large seem to be unware, as above said, of our requests made to our Managing Director, we shall remain under your deep debt of gratitude, if you kindly published them, through the medium of your paper, for their information.

1. Taking into consideration, our assiduous work of pecuniary responsibility, our attendance be sanctioned at 9 hours a day only. At present, we are required to work unceasingly more than 11 hours daily, which occasionally speaks on our health.

2. Taking into consideration that the service involves great care, attention, labour, responsibility, the doubly dear living in this City, and the fact that all employers have enhanced the rates of pay of their employer, we request that our grades may be sanctioned as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Conductors.....	25	30	35
Drivers.....	20	25	30

and that increments be granted at regular intervals as per existing Rules.

3. Taking into consideration the long, efficient, and meritorious service of Conductors, and to remove [illegible] despondancy, that prevails in [illegible] request that the great anxiety [illegible] their mind regarding their future, [illegible] appointments of Inspectors and Starters be kept open to Conductors.

4. The Circular ordering two days' pay should be deducted for one day's absence be cancelled.

5. The time of the Company's Court be fixed at 8 a.m. and no pay be deducted of those who are ordered to attend it.

6. We request that privilege of sitting in cars, free of charge be allowed as heretofore.

7. That the Conductors' boxes be filled carefully, so that there would be no shortage in tickets.

8. That the Circulars or Orders inflicting punishment on us should not be pasted at a place open to public view.

9. That the clothing allowance be allowed and credited to them in case of sickness, or short absences.

10. That impartial justice be given to us in matters of complaints and reports that are received against us and that leniency be shown in future in the imposition of fines.

11. That a native man, in whom too much power has been centralised, who has been elected to administer justice, which is but cruelty, who is without sympathy towards us, and against even our humble requests from the beginning, in whom we have no confidence, who is the door of many mischiefs in connection with our service, be removed from his present appointment, and from the Bench of the Company's Enquiry Court and that a European Officer be submitted in his place.

There are many other grievances, but we do not wish to trouble our employers with them if it is troubling at all. Most of the requests stated are simple and trifling and we have strong hopes that the representation will receive favourable consideration of our superiors. Unfortunately, however, if we fail in our expectations we will have to wait to hear the decision of our Meeting.—Yours, &c.,

CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 26th November.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 26th Nov. 1910.				
G.I.P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	1313094	1665088	17963952
I.M. Ry. System	1178·02	211978	3969712	4181690
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	36323	653071	689394
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1381	38183	39564
Total...	2950·62	1562776	21311824	22874600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Nov. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	1522639	15789691	17312230
I.M. Ry. System	1178·04	280927	3796127	4077054
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	39036	566719	605755
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1614	26308	26922
Total .	2950·64	1844116	20177845	22021961
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	.....	—209445	+861167	+651722
I. M. Ry.	—0·02	— 68949	+1735585	+104636
A.D.C.R.	.....	— 2713	+ 86352	+ 83639
Baran Kotah R.	.....	— 233	+ 12875	+ 12642

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th September, 1910.

HYDERABAD CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to draw attention to the enormous surplus that has been shewn to have accrued to the Hyderabad State in the accounts of H. H. Nizam's Government, for which Mr. Casson Walker, I. C. S., the Financial Adviser or Minister of that Government, has been showered with praise and adulation. But the fact that such surplus has apparently a purely automatic relation to the difference that has accrued in the process of coinage between the intrinsic or purchase-value of silver and the extrinsic or face-value of the coinage, appears to have been regarded as a negligible issue, which makes the surplus absolutely fictitious. It is a recognised principle in political economy that countries which are affected detrimentally by a contracted or insufficient currency are equally affected, if not more seriously, by an expanded or inflated currency : the former, as must be apparent, would be remedied comparatively easily by addition, while the latter would have to be adjusted by subtraction (destruction, say, by clipping) of the quantity or value of coins that would represent the proportion of inflation.

The point, therefore, that has to be ascertained, in the scheme of Hyderabad Finance, is the figure that represents the equilibrium between contraction on the one hand and inflation on the other, which is necessarily controlled by the principles affecting supply and demand. We know that British English silver currency, for instance, bears a declared proportion to gold, which similarly has a declared proportion to British paper currency or vice versa. We also know that British Indian silver currency similarly has its limitations, attended by the conspicuous fact that, in order to preserve equilibrium, the difference between the extrinsic and intrinsic value of new coinage is not put into circulation, but is withheld from circulation and forms a separate fund, to which it is not necessary to refer for purposes of this latter. Suffice it to say that the Government of India have not used the excess as an "asset" for the most cogent reasons affecting inflation. It is hardly necessary to explain that if countries were free to coin "ad libitum" unfettered by the laws of Political Economy, no budget need ever show a deficit.

In view of the foregoing state of the facts, it would be a matter of considerable interest if the figure or value were given of the Hyderabad (Halli Sicca) circulation which preceded the present (new) circulation. It would no doubt be found that the latter bears a ridiculous disproportion in excess to the former, and therefore that the surplus shewn, not in itself, the only result of inflation, but that to it has to be added the crores of rupees that have been utilised to pay off deficits and loans of past years. It is a relevant fact that it is admitted that debts—representing certainly more than a crore—continue to exist; and as a basis of accounts it must be taken that the alleged surplus is arrived at after allowing for debts or liabilities. And therefore the policy of allowing debts to appear in account, while the figures of surplus have allowed for those debts and the "cash" is claimed to exist, is a fact that needs explanation. (I shall not in this connection refer to the annual rental for the Berars or Hyderabad Assigned Districts which accrues from the Government of India as tenants of the Hyderabad State.)

In short, there is room for considerable doubt as to whether the handshaking that has taken place over the accounts of the Hyderabad State, recently reviewed, has the sanction of practical or mature finance ; while it is a conspicuous commentary on the "event" (of surplus set forth) that the Nizam's Government has resorted to the device of using the only public institution under its control that has a dual relation to both British and Hyderabad currency (namely, the Nizam's guaranteed State Railways) by fixing the rate of exchange in Hyderabad Rs. 112 to British Rs. 100. The relative intrinsic standard between the two is a fraction below 117 to 100, and consequently the objective is to depreciate British currency by 5 per cent. and to appreciate Hyderabad currency by 5 per cent. approximately. As a measure of finance, the rottenness of this procedure is apparent by reason of the purely fictitious character that it gives the Hyderabad rupee, apart from its extortionate character on the unwary traveller over that system of Railway ; while it has to be seen whether the Government of India will remain unmoved and allow one of its "Protected States" to depreciate its currency and become a superseding authority, in deciding Indian exchange values. As a measure of self-preservation, it is a disingenuous device on the part of the Nizam's Government, but it would, if allowed to continue, produce only an insignificant result if it be intended by that means to ameliorate the inflation in Hyderabad currency, Yours, etc.,

FORMICA.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

New Regulations.

THE Bombay Government has issued in a Press Note new provisional regulations for the Schools Final Examination which it is proposed will take effect from 1912. The following are some of the principal clauses:—

The date and programme of the examination will be notified in due time annually.

The examination will be open to candidates, male or female, who have completed 16 years of age on or before the 31st December of the year in which it is held (so long as it continues to be held in November) and who have attended a school duly recognised by the Department, for two years previous to their first appearance for the examination. A candidate who has appeared for the examination and failed may appear again without further attendance : provided that this application is forwarded through the head-master of the school from which he originally appeared. N. B.—By "attendance" is meant punctual and regular attendance during four school terms ; merely keeping the name on the school register and payment of fees do not constitute attendance.

Candidates who have not attended a recognized school for the full period specified above will only be admitted to the examination in exceptional circumstances, such as physical inability to attend school, or other causes sufficiently proved in the opinion of the Educational Inspector to excuse non-attendance. The Educational Inspector of the Division will decide all such exceptional cases on application being specially made to him. Such application must contain a full statement of the case, and must be submitted so as to reach the Inspector on or before the 1st September of the year in which the examination is held (so long as it continues to be held in November), accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of good conduct and by the prescribed fee, which will be returned if the application is rejected. Those failures shall disqualify for further appearance at the examination. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 12. The following will be the subjects for the examination :—Compulsory: (1) English, (2) the candidate's vernacular. Those whose vernacular is English will be examined in French, Latin, Hebrew, or an Indian vernacular. (3) Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry) ; (4) History and Geography; Optional:—(1) One of the following classical languages :—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, if that language has not been taken up under the compulsory head. (2.) Drawing, (3) Manual Training, (4.) Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, (5) Short-hand and Typewriting. A candidate need not offer any optional subject, and no candidate will be examined in more than one.

A syllabus showing the nature of the examination in each subject is appended for the guidance of teachers (see Appendix C). Great importance is attached to handwriting, spelling, accuracy and neatness of work; and deficiency in these respects may entail the failure of the candidate.

THE "Hamburger Nachrichten" states that the new German Dreadnoughts will be armed with 13·7in. guns constructed mainly with the object of being capable of piercing the new British armour plate. Krupps have been ordered to produce these guns with the greatest speed.

THE English Jockey Club has dismissed a complaint against F. Wootton, the Australian jockey, for intentionally preventing his mount from winning the Blankney Nursery Race, run at Lincoln, though they considered that the performance of the horse required explanation.

THE ocean liner Aeneas has inaugurated a direct steamship service between Glasgow and Australia by sailing from the Clyde, with a full cargo and a good complement of passengers.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1st Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Entry closed at 6 p m on Monday 5th December.

THE DECEMBER PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b aus m Metal Girl
Chief of Mahisal's be aus g Uro (aged)
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's bl aus g Comeback
Chief of Manavadar's b aus m Golightly
Mr M Goculdass' b c g Apology
Mr Pitt's br e m Yvette
Mr R G Baldock's ch nth am g Wine Merchant

THE NOVICE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R S Forage's ch a h Waterloo
Mr G B Raja's g a h Turf King
Mr G B Raja's b a h Themraj
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Arab Blood
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's ch a h Mohajir
Mr A Mahomed's ch a h Injabukh
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Dohan
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Iv

BY THE WAY.

MR. BALFOUR AS MUSIC-LOVER.

Mr. Balfour was observed in a corridor of the Queen's Hall recently waiting unobtrusively for a door to open during a performance of the London Symphony Orchestra. His appearance their probably has surprised many people who were not aware of the ex-Premier's passion for music. To quote his own words, applied to himself, he is "musical political musician—whichever you think the more respectable." A couple of volumes of Schumann were his constant solace when he was in residence in Downing-street. In those days he regularly attended the old St. James's Hall and the more classical concerts. His favourite composers are Schumann, Brahms, Handel, Bach, and—at a long interval—Grieg. He possesses a fine collection of Handel's works. The Handel Society, indeed, was founded on his initiative, the members having their first meetings at his house twenty years ago.

M. BRIAND'S ANCESTORS.

One of the French newspapers has discovered that M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, has a very distinguished ancestry. They trace his descent from the House of Chateaubriand, and then the writer proceeds to refer to the Premier's connection with the author of "Chatterton." Now the writer may be quite correct when he tells us that in 1010 a soldier named Briand built in the diocese of the Bishop of Nantes the chateau which he called Chateaubriand, and that M Briand to-day is a descendant of the eleventh-century soldier. But he is very wide of the mark in associating the great Chateaubriand, once Ambassador in London, with "Chatterton." The author is Alfred de Vigny.

EXAMINATION IN FLOGGING.

Quoting from "Student Life in the Middle Ages," a paper recently read by Mr. C. D. Burns, of Bradford. One learns through the "University Correspondent" that in the taking up of a degree in grammar at some of the universities, the prospective schoolmaster had to provide himself with a birch and a boy and as a part of his examination he had to administer a flogging to the boy in public, the boy being given a groat for his service. A large part of the education lay in debate between the boys under the supervision of the master the method bringing out the boys reasoning powers instead of merely cramming them with facts as is too often the method to-day.

POLYGAMOUS WIVES.

A writer in a Berlin paper gives a curious account of marriage customs among the people dwelling in the Tangi Valley in India. Here it seems that the women are polygamous, and that several brothers possess one wife in common. The custom is said to be due to the poverty of the people. The children bear the names of all the husbands of the mother. How such a custom as to names works but in practice it is difficult to comprehend. In a few generations the names would have increased to an extent reminding one of a geometric progression. The divorce customs, it seems, are very simple. If the husband establishes that his wife is a bad cook it is a sufficient ground; and on the wife's side, if she can show that her husband fails to provide for the upkeep of the house she obtains relief.

LORD BUTE'S GAELIC LIBRARY.

Lord Bute has purchased privately the Gaelic library which has been collected by the Rev. Donald MacLean, minister of Duirensch, in Skye, which is believed to be the finest and most complete collection of Celtic literature in the world. Mr. MacLean has all his life been collecting Celtic books and tracts and he has managed to obtain a copy of every volume issued from a Gaelic Press. He has been engaged for some years past on a Scoto-Celtic bibliography.

THE DELANE OF AMERICA.

It has been proposed to celebrate in the United States the 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley, the famous editor of the New York Tribune," which occurs on February 3 next. Mr. Greeley's best work was editorial and the qualities he displayed in writing to reach the convictions of a people carrying on a free form of government are deserving of study and commemoration. He was honest, courageous in opinion, sturdy in controversy, thoroughly informed, a clear, vigorous, tireless writer, and the master of an unaffected style in which there was a frequent play of a peculiar quiet humour.

TROMBONE PLAYER'S MISTAKE.

The village trombone player was returning through the fields on a very dark night after an engagement at an outing some miles away where the drink had proved too tempting for him. Feeling rather quaky and lonely, he consoled himself with a good blast on his instrument to keep his courage up. Imagine his surprise, says the "Liverpool Daily Post," when he was answered by what sounded very much like a rival at the other end of the field. He blew again, much harder, and there was a second response—this time almost in his ear. It was from the farmer's bull, who, in response to a challenge to a further contest, promptly tossed challenger into the air. When he had recovered from the shock the trombone player shouted defiantly into the darkness. "Ye great coward! But an can tell ye one thing, my lad. Ye may be a verra strong man, but ye're no musician."

GOSSIP VERSUS SCANDAL.

Many people confuse gossip with scandal, but the two things are quite different. The scandal monger is, says the "Gentlewoman," usually detested while the gossip is often universally popular. In fact the popularity which it brings in its train is one of the strongest incentives to gossip. A really accomplished gossip is a social acquisition. Thousands of people who do not gossip themselves like to listen to it. It saves them the trouble of talking. The gossip is generally good-natured. The scandal-monger seldom is. After all, what is more interesting than human nature? That is the stock in trade of the gossip as it is of the novelist and dramatist.

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD.

To argue that our forefathers were happier than we is both useless and depressing, since, even if the contention be true, it is obvious that we ourselves should be acutely uncomfortable and more miserable than ever if, by some miracle, sixteenth-century conditions were suddenly to prevail once more. However, a great many useless discussions have fascination for mankind, and, though comparisons are odious, everything is, nevertheless, a matter of comparison. Mr. Richard Whiteing attended recently a debate where the motion was "Are we happier than our fathers!" and revealed himself as, on the whole, an admirer of the times gone by. The basis of his argument appeared to be that when social conditions were infernal people were driven to the discovery that the Kingdom of Heaven lies within us. Nowadays every civilised country is one of heavenly ease, luxury, and comfort, and people are apt to think that happiness results from externals, and not from temperament and a determination to laugh at misfortune. But, given a sunny temperament, there are perhaps greater possibilities of happiness to-day than ever before. All the innumerable discomforts of the good old days have disappeared. On the principle of "de mortuis nil nisi bonum," the good features of past centuries are remembering the evil are oft interred with the dead years. Still, it may be better to laugh at misfortune than to be fortunate and not to laugh.

A GREAT MAN.

To this often misapplied title Porfirio Diaz, President of the Mexican Republic, has long made good his claim. Mexico declared its independence one hundred years ago, as last week's centenary celebrations showed, but the progress of Mexico practically dates from the election of Senor Diaz to the Presidency in 1877. It is impossible to describe the growth of Mexico in a few words, but some idea may be obtained from the fact that under President Diaz the length of railway has been multiplied by forty, whilst the exports, if exports of bullion are deducted, have become eight times as great. A large portion of the credit for this must go to the President, who has shown himself a man of action and in peace, a man of wisdom. England was the first country to accredit a Minister to Mexico, and this early friendship still remains. Mexico and its President will receive no more hearty congratulations than those received from the British Empire.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LADIES' CORNER.

A RHYMELAND PARTY.

Autumn, says a correspondent, with her golden-tinted woods and her clear, crisp days, has departed once more, and we are settling down, as philosophically as possible, to another of our dreary English winters. For the next two of three months the fireside will be the happiest place in the world for us, and even ardent devotees of the "simple life" will have to seek enjoyment under cover, fog rain, sleet, and wind will effectually prevent much pleasure in the open air. But even sullen English winters will have their compensations, for theirs is the season of fireside festivities, and the children, at any rate, look forward to the coming months with eager anticipation. Grown-up people, however, have no such feelings of unalloyed pleasure, for their opinions about children's parties in general—and their own in particular—are many and varied. Some look upon the annual festivity as a terrible bugbear—a social duty which cannot be evaded and must therefore be gone through with at all costs. Others tell you smilingly that, although our parties and dances may be dull and uninteresting, children's festivities are the best fun imaginable, and when you see them romping about and joining light-heartedly in the rollicking games, you realise that they are enjoying themselves quite as much as the small guests themselves.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

The children of to-day and the children of yesterday have one great characteristic in common and that is their love of the "make believe." They delight in pretending to be what they are not and if you take them with you into a fairyland of your own invention their enthusiasm will know no bound. And quite the best world you can make for them is the world which the rhyme-children inhabit. When the day of your party arrives, forget the commonplace ordinary world for the evening, and transform your house into a fairyland peopled by the dainty little folk who figure in our old nursery rhymes. Do not think for one moment that I am suggesting a fancy-dress party, for nothing is further from my thoughts; a rhymeland party is quite different—and this is how it is done. Directly the small guests have taken their cloaks and wraps off, a daintybox filled with pictures of rhymeland folks is brought to them, and the are asked to choose the character which they would like to impersonate for the evening. The choice is always a hard one, for the brightly-beribboned pictures are all so fascinating. But a decision must be made, and in a very short time the little mortals of the everyday world have disappeared, and their place is taken by a throng of happy rhyme children who are romping about together. Old-fashioned games, seen in the glamour of this make-believe land, are heartily enjoyed. Nuts-and-May goes with a right royal swing, blind-man's-buff is hardly less popular, and as for the Nursery Rhyme General Post—well, its delights are past picturing. But the grown-up who tells the story must be an ingenious person, for she must weave a wonderful fairy-story round the names of hear little visitors, and see to it that the various charrcters are well mixed up together.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 5.

Some snowfall has occurred in Kashmir and the hills to the north of Simla, but the weather in Baluchistan and north-west India has now become less insettled. Minimarg reports three-quarters of an inch of rain.

The forecast shows no important precipitation.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat requires rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking finished. Wheat being sown. Wheat and rapeseed requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Banwar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable but colder. Cotton plants flourishing, in some high places in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings chilly. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop excellent; plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton larger area sown this year; crop prospects improving; estimate eight annas; prospects much improved. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Crop prospects improving.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi and Ambala; night temperature is above normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana and normal in Sind, while night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Ajmer and normal over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and the adjacent Kathiawar Coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess in Cutch, north-Gujarat and west Central India; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are generally normal; minimum temperature is in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyberadad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal, night temperature has risen but continues in slight defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Light cloud persists in the north Punjab and over Rajputana. Weather however has been dry over the whole reporting area and is likely to remain so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th December was 30·032 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide guage be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING GOING TO WINDSOR.

King George and Queen Mary will shortly be established at Windsor Castle for the winter—except, of course, for the customary Christmas visit to Sandringham—and one hears that considerable excitement prevails in the Royal Borough in view of the new era of local prosperity which the advent of their Majesties expected to inaugurate. For some time past the most elaborate preparations have been going on at the Castle for the great event, especially in the Victoria Tower, which is set apart for the Queen and the Royal children. Her Majesty's suite in the Victoria Tower consists of five rooms commanding a lovely view of the famous Long Walk. It has a delightfully sunny aspect, overlooking the sunk gardens and the slopes where the Windsor garden parties are held. Here the Queen's rooms have all been gaily re-decorated. Above them at the top of the Tower, two suites of rooms are being fitted out for their Majesties' children, including a schoolroom, rooms for governess and attendants, day and night nurseries dining-room, bathrooms, and kitchen.

INGENIOUS WALL-CASES.

Many modern equipments have been added recently to the private apartments of the King and Queen. Among them are cleverly planned wall cases, arranged cunningly with shelves and secret springs, which open at a touch, revealing the jewels and personal treasures of King George and Queen Mary. In former reigns a good deal of convenience was sacrificed at the Castle to mere outward splendour, but our present King and Queen are nothing if not practical, and they have, therefore, had a good many showy accessories replaced by modern everyday essentials.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S MOTHER.

The Duchess of Albany is expecting a visit shortly from her sister, the Queen Mother of the Netherlands. Queen Wilhelmina's mother is a cheery, kindly-faced woman in her early fifties, very like the Duchess of Albany. Her simple goodness and unaffected manner have made her extremely popular with the Dutch, and this in spite of the fact that she had a great deal of prejudice to overcome when she first left her German home for Holland. Widowed in 1890, when her daughter was ten years old, Queen Emma's chief function in life was to prepare the future Queen of the Netherlands for her high position, and this, it is admitted on all sides, she has done thoroughly well. A curious incident is narrated in connection with her marriage in 1879 to old king Wilhelm of Holland. The King had proposed to her very beautiful sister, Princess Pauline, who rejected him because of his age. "I would never refuse to become a Queen," said the young Emma to her haughty sister. The King heard of this remark, and Princess Emma became Queen of the Netherlands, while Princess Pauline married an obscure German Prince. Nowadays, the Dowager Queen is comfortably circumstanced. She has a palace at the Hague, a magnificent country mansion a civil list of £12,000 a year from the State, and a jointure of £10,000 from the late King's estate.

LINKS WITH NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

The marriage of Prince Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementine of Belgium will be the second Napoleon wedding this year, a great-great-nephew of the Little Corporal, Mr. Napoleon C. Bonate-Wise, having been married at Chiswick last April. Links with Napoleon are very numerous in spite of the fact that the Emperor left only one son, who bequeathed no direct descendants to bear the immortal name. This due to the aggrandisement by the Corsican of his many brothers and sisters, who made noble alliances, and were fruitful in progeny. Thus there are to-day about a dozen celebrated Bonapartes. First of all there is the ex-Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III., who was the third son of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, who was Napoleon the Great's brother. Then there are the two Pretenders to the throne of France—Prince Victor and Prince Louis Napoleon. Prince Victor is the son of Jerome Bonaparte, who was the great nephew of Napoleon, and Prince Louis is Prince Victor's brother.

MANY DIRECT DESCENDANTS.

Another of Jerome Bonaparte's descendants is Prince Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the brilliant American lawyer and secretary to the United States Navy. Direct descendants of Napoleon's brothers also include the Duchess of Aosta, sister of Prince Victor and Prince Louis; Prince Roland Bonaparte, the distinguished scientist, descendant of Prince Lucien, King of Westphalia; Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Ronald; and the Princesses Marie and Eugenie Bonaparte, daughters of Prince Charles Bonaparte. A music-hall performer, M. Juan Bonaparte claims descent from the Emperor, to whom he bears a remarkable facial resemblance. Prince Victor Napoleon and the American Bonaparte are also wonderfully like their immortal ancestor in appearance.

PRINCE OLAF'S RETURN.

Prince Olaf of Norway is the darling of the London crowd, and, of usual, he was the observed of all observers in the big gathering of Royalties which assembled recently at Victoria to welcome Queen Alexandra and Queen Maud. The Hope of Norway has cast off his baby ways, and is now a self-possessed little fellow of eight. He returns the onlookers salutes with the utmost gravity, drawing himself straight up, and touching the back of his hand to his forehead with soldierly precision. Few people realise how important a member of the British Royal Family Prince Olaf is. He actually comes twelfth in the line of succession to the British Throne, for between him and the King of England are only King George's children, the Duchess of Fife and her two daughters, Princess Victoria and Queen Maud. He is still, perhaps, the best-looking of all the late King Edward's grandchildren—a brilliantly fair boy, with his mother's deep blue eyes and the only one who has fully inherited Queen Alexandra's delicate colouring and finely chiselled features. The Norwegians, who are essentially a domesticated nation, fairly worship the boy heir. King Haakon says: "I should never have believed that a mere child could have so conquered the hearts of the people. I often say to the Queen, "How these Norwegians love the best part of my Government, which is our child!"

MR. BALFOUR AS A MUSIC LOVER.

Mr. Balfour was observed in a corridor of the Queen's Hall recently waiting unobtrusively for a door to open during a performance of the London Symphony Orchestra. His appearances there probably has surprised many people who were not aware of the ex-Premier's passing for music. To quote his own words, applied to himself, he is "a musical politician, or a political musician—whichever think the more respectable." The incident reminds one of his last appearance at a great musical gathering. He was present at the final performance of the Handel-Mendelssohn Festival at the Crystal Palace, and one was keenly interested to see him walking up the aisle towards the platform at the conclusion of "The Messiah," with his book of words tucked under his arm, applauding with the utmost vigour, apparently lost to his surroundings, and utterly oblivious to the multitude of eyes that were turned towards him. A couple of volumes of Schumann were his constant solace when he was in residence in Downing Street. In those days he regularly attended the old St. James's Hall and the more classical concerts, often following the performer carefully from the score, and detecting with a half-suppressed frown any deviations therefrom. His favourite composers are Schumann, Brahms, Handle, Bach, and—at a long interval—Grieg. He possesses a fine collection of Handel's works. The Handel Society, indeed, was founded on his initiative, the members having their first meetings at his house twenty years ago.

THACKERAY'S GIFTED DAUGHTER.

William Makepeace Thackeray's eldest and only surviving daughter, Lady Ritchie, is the distinguished editor of the new Centenary Edition of her father's works. Thackeray had another daughter, who became the first wife of Leslie Stephen, and died thirty years ago. Lady Ritchie is the wife of an India Office official, Sir Richard Thackeray Ritchie, and she has a son and a daughter to perpetuate the famous name. She and her sister lived at home with Thackeray for many years before her marriage in 1877, making the novelist's domestic life exceedingly happy for him. In his White "Squall" ballad Thackeray has a verse referring most charmingly to his "smiling little girls making the prayer at home for me." Lady Ritchie has many interesting memories of Landseer, Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning. Some day, indeed, her autobiography will make fascinating reading. She helped to soothe the last hours of poor Landseer. Lady Ritchie has inherited a good deal of Thackeray's literary faculty and not a little of his splendid style. She is the author of about a score of books, chiefly novels and memoirs.

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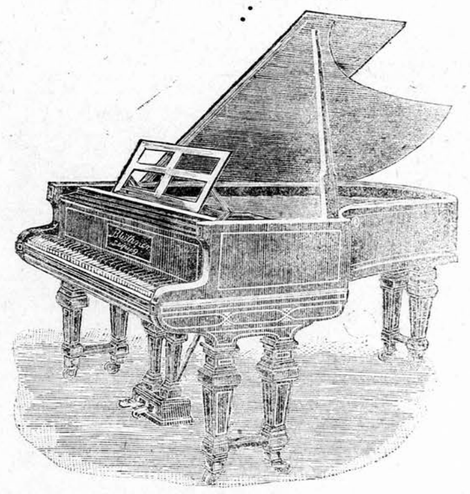

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the infallible medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 106 vegetable oils.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.
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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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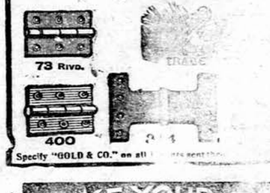

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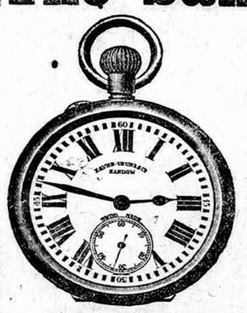

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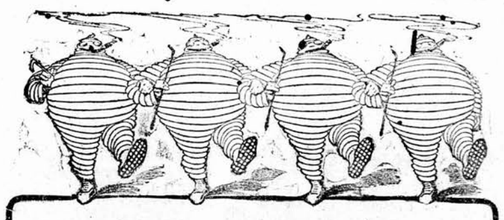

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" " " 1908=276,109
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The decision of the Advertising Manager will be final.

No correspondence can be entertained.

Last day for receiving replies, Dec. 31st, 1910.

Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," "Calcutta," "Englishman," "Allahabad Pioneer," and "Lahore Civil and Military Gazette."

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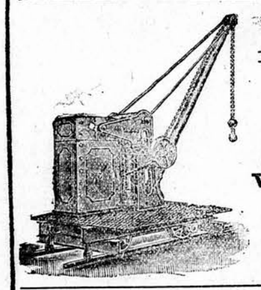

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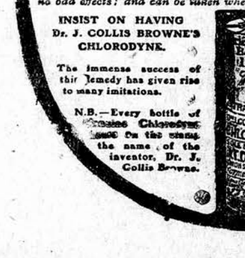

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